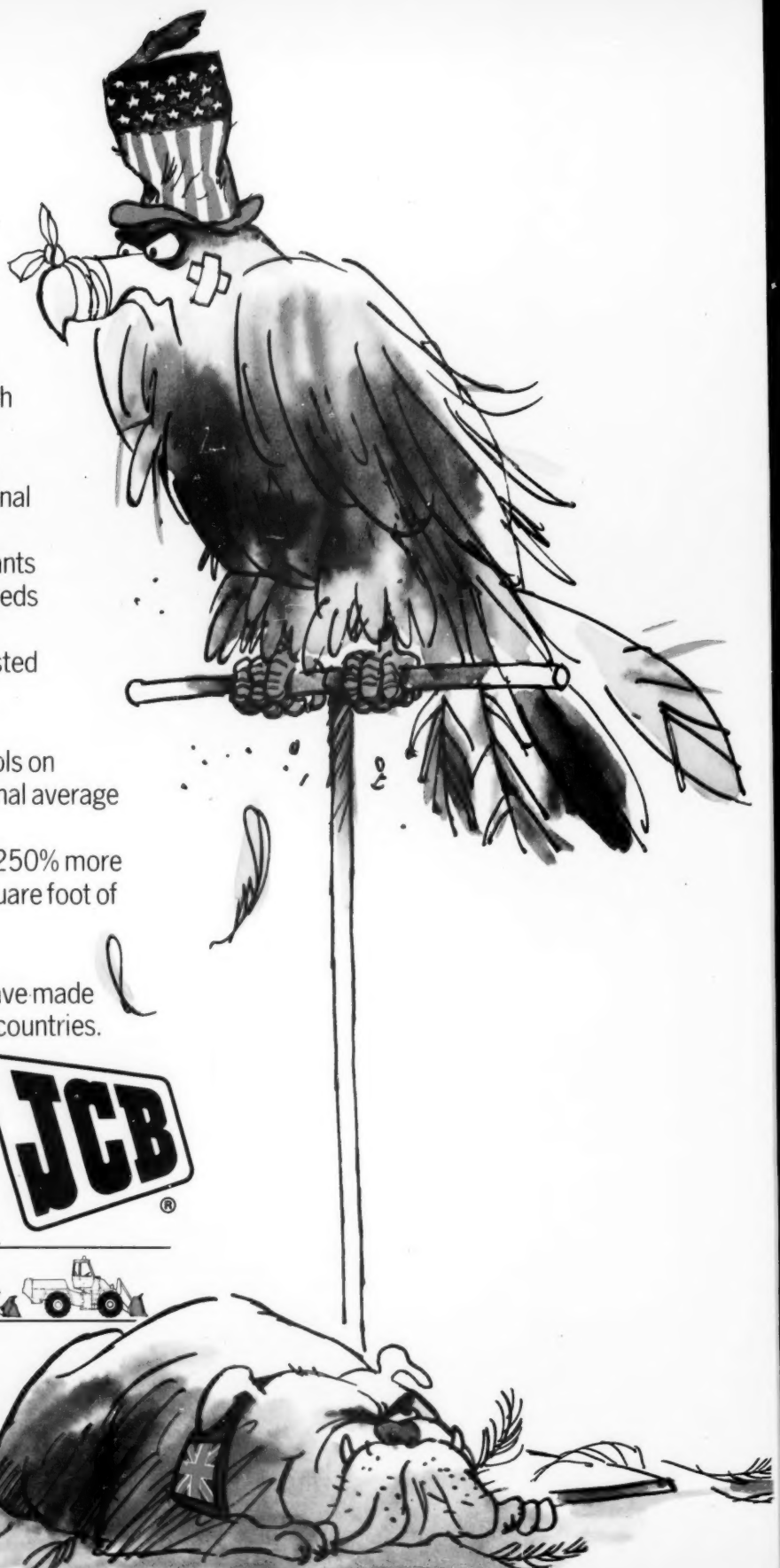
Trade and Industry

8 July 1977 Every Friday 35p



JCB, a privately owned British manufacturer of construction equipment, capable of taking on, and beating, the giant multi-national corporations of North America.

And taking on the world's giants is no time for half measures. It needs total commitment.

That's why last year we invested nearly 4% of all sales revenue in research and development.

Why we replace machine tools on average every 5 years. The national average for the industry is 15 years.

(And why we spend around 250% more than the UK average on every square foot of factory we build.)

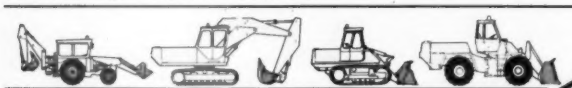
The result.

Products good enough to have made them market leaders in over 50 countries.

Competing and winning throughout the world.

JCB®

JCB make and sell four product ranges, excavator loaders, crawler excavators, crawler loaders and wheeled loaders.



For a copy of the JCB profile write to The Marketing Director, JCB Sales Ltd., Rocester, Staffordshire ST14 5JP, England. Tel: (0889) 590312 Telex: 36372.

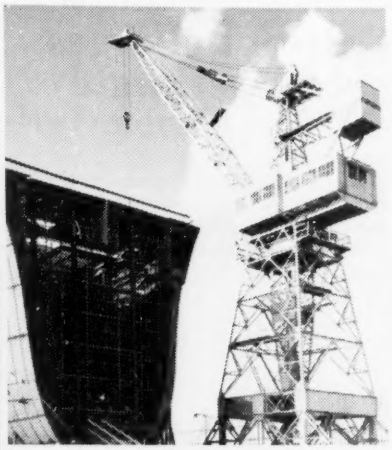
9999/0922

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE ENCIRCLE TI 544 ON READER SERVICE REPLY FORM IN THIS ISSUE

Trade and Industry

8 July 1977

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Vesting day for British Shipbuilders, has come at a critical time for the world's shipbuilding industry. See page 10.

Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal

Volume 28 no. 1.

Pages 1 to 48. 8 July 1977.

Price 35p. Net subscription post inclusive, £24.99.

Editorial
Room 439 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Telex 8811074 answer back DT1HQ G LONDON

Editorial inquiries		01-215 5730
Editor	Alan Williams	01-215 5653
Deputy editor	Gillian Samuel	01-215 5620 01-215 5654
Home news and technology	Peter Curtis Jennifer Clarke	01-215 3019 01-215 5074
European community and overseas trade	Alex Mayne-Reid Geoff Heaford	01-215 3016 01-215 3006
Art and pictures	Bob Priestley	01-215 3118
Business manager	John Bentley	01-215 5655
Circulation control	Christine Swinyard	01-215 5021

Advertisements
T. G. Scott & Son Ltd., 1 Clement's Inn, London WC2A 2ED

Display sales office manager	Mike White	01-242 6264
Classified sales		01-405 4743

Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 01-928 6977 ext. 472

© Crown Copyright 1977

Short extracts can be published without specific permission providing that the source is duly acknowledged.

The views expressed in contributions to *Trade and Industry* emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of Her Majesty's Government.

The government will accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approval.

ABC

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations
ISSN 0006-5323

This week

New price code proposals published 2
Tourism growth in development areas 2
Industrial design education 2
Call-out charges – get an estimate 2
Government grants for consumer centres 2
Varley launches engineers' inquiry 3
Drilling starts in south-west 3
Britain's second chance in Brazil – Dell 3
ECGD backs Polish loan 3
Accra airport to be closed next week 3
ECSC loan for plant at Jarrow 3
Reserves soar to all-time record 3

Home news

Undischarged bankrupts: new provisions from 1 October 4
Petrol prices at a glance 4
DoI publishes footwear report 4
Leslie Murphy appointed NEB chairman 4
Joint liability of supplier and creditor 5
Pipe fabricator to expand 5
Development commission factories for Alnwick and Bellingham 5
New help for unemployed youngsters 5
Energy commission to advise on energy policy 6
New standard for knitted fabrics 6
North Sea oil production up in May 6
Peek Foods: new inspector appointed 6
North Atlantic charters: minimum prices to end 6
Titan takes to the road 7
Car dealer gives assurance to fair trading DG 7
OFT's new legal head 7
Official appointments 7
British Shipbuilders' acquisition 7
Patents endorsed 'licences of right' 8
Government sales 8
New publications 9
British Shipbuilders goes to work 10

New products 12

Technology news

Plasma-assisted hot machining 13
Identifying plastics 13
Extracting coal from North Sea 13
Hovertrain seeks overseas support 14
Inspection by laser 14
Diagnosing brain diseases 14
Cardboard house 14

Parliament 15

European community news

'Useful but not dramatic' summit closes UK presidency 20
Assured future for UK fishermen sought 21
No agreement on staged introduction of drivers' hours 21
New legislation 22
New EEC documents 22
Tripartite conference decides on future work programme 23
Directive on the education of migrant workers' children adopted 23
Progress made on review of social fund 23
EIB loan for hotel in Cameroon 23
EEC exchange of views in London 23
Measures in agriculture under UK presidency 24
Presidency promoted closer ministerial links – Benn 24
London seminar on the EEC and Efta 24
Tariff quotas for certain goods from Spain and Cyprus 24

Overseas trade news

Increased UK-Mexican trade discussed 25
Developing countries trade: more effort needed – Hart 25
Change in definition of 'place' 25
Licensing exports of non-alloy ferrous scrap to countries outside the EEC 25
Austrian special steels: anti-dumping case closed 26
BTA's 1977/78 travel workshops 26
Two ME missions coming to Interbuild 26
Seminar on capital markets in Britain and Europe 26
Marketing courses 26
New member for BOTB 26
Birmingham appoints acting director 26
Business seminars 28
Construction mission from Qatar 28
Aid yields £10 million in May for British industry 28
Chinese delegation visits Building Research Station 28

Exhibitions

Solidly impressive showing at Paris air show 29
Worldwide inquiries at pig and poultry event 29
Attendance down but business booms at US food fair 30
Happy smiles for Ifas organisers 30
Britain makes good showing at Cannes festival 30

Export successes 31

Country data

Bangladesh 33 Brazil 33, Chile 33, Fiji 33, France 33, Ghana 34, Indonesia 34, Iran 34, Italy 34, Ivory Coast 34, Jordan 34, Kuwait 34, Lebanon 34, Malta 34, Mexico 35, Netherlands 35, New Zealand 35, Nigeria 35, Portugal 35, Singapore 35, South Africa 36, Spain 36, Sweden 37, United States 37

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators 38
Hire purchase and other instalment credit business 39
Retail sales in May 40
Index of industrial production: corrections 40
Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries 42
Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks 44
Carpet industry sales 45
Business Monitors 45
Registrations of British, community and foreign films 46
British Film Fund Agency returns 46
Index to statistics 46

Readers' reply service 47

Our apologies to readers for the late arrival of some copies of 'Trade and Industry' in recent weeks due to distribution delays caused by an industrial dispute at HMSO.

Trade and Industry this week

HOME

New price code proposals published

Government proposals for the new price code, together with draft regulations to provide safeguards from the effects of the new investigatory powers in the Price Commission Bill, were published on Monday in a white Paper presented to parliament by Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The intention is to bring the new price code into operation on 1 August when the other new powers in the bill are expected to take effect.

The bill provides that existing cost-related controls on individual prices of manufacturing and service firms will not be continued in the new code. But margin controls – on net profit margins of all firms and gross percentage margins of distributors – will be retained for one further year alongside new permanent investigatory powers in the bill. The consultative document makes it clear that the continuation of margin controls is conditional upon the approval by parliament of a white paper on pay policy after 31 July.

No fundamental changes are proposed in the operation of margin controls. A number of adjustments are, however, proposed to deal with difficulties which have arisen in particular cases. The most significant adjustments are:

low-profit relief, which provides that no firm should be subject to a net profit ceiling (reference level) of less than 2½ per cent on turnover, to be raised to 3 per cent;

firms may apply for increases in net profit margin reference levels (and, if they are distributors, their gross percentage margins);

improvement of the net profit safeguard for distributors;

investment relief extended to cover purchases of certain types of existing building as well as construction of new buildings;

special rules for nationalised industries to be almost entirely discontinued.

'Prices Policy – the Price Code and the Safeguard Regulations: A Consultative Document' (cmnd 6861) is published by HMSO, price 75p. Comments (by 18 July) should be sent to the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, PPC Division, Room 551, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 3165 or 01-215 5743).

Tourism growth in development areas

Consultations open shortly to consider government-backed plans for new tourism growth points in the development areas. The three pilot districts concerned are the High Pennines, from Teesdale to the South Tyne Valley; Scarborough; and the area from Bude to Wadebridge in north Cornwall.

To begin the consultations Michael Meacher, the Department of Trade minister with special responsibility for tourism, will visit Northumbria on Monday next week (11 July) with Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board. They will meet a wide range of community representatives in Durham to discuss the implications of the proposals for the High Pennines. Over 80 bodies have been invited to the meeting, including local authorities, amenity groups, trade unions and travel trade organisations.

Mr Meacher and Sir Mark Henig will hold similar meetings in Leeds and Scarborough on Thursday, 21 July, to discuss the scheme for Scarborough.

Industrial design education

It was announced on Tuesday this week that the Design Council will be publishing its report on 'Industrial Design Education in the UK', produced by a sub-committee under the chairmanship of David Carter, on Monday 11 July.

The report argues that, although the standard of education of industrial designers in the UK is held in high regard by the rest of the world, there is still room for improvement. It suggests that design should form part of general education at secondary level, to provide, in some cases, a basis for a career.

'Industrial Design Education in the United Kingdom' will be available from the Design Centre bookshop, price 50p (plus 20p postage).

Call-out charges – get an estimate

If you need to call out someone to repair an appliance in the home – get an estimate. And make sure it shows the method of charging.

This is recommended by the Price Commission in its report on call-out charges (HMSO, 80p) published on Tuesday.

Other recommendations are:

Do-it-yourself. In order that people may carry out minor repairs themselves, manufacturers should design products to combine reliability with ease and safety of maintenance.

Fixed charges. The marked movement towards a fixed initial charge with additional payment for work actually carried out is commercially justifiable in economic terms. Since most jobs take at least half-an-hour the call-out charge should include an allowance for a minimum period of work, say 15 or 30 minutes.

Small firms. Customers may be able to get repairs done more cheaply by using smaller firms. Being less expensive to organise, fewer of them have adopted fixed charges and, in general, they also charge less.

Emergency plumbing. Residents in London who need emergency plumbing should rely on personal recommendation if possible. The Department of the Environment should consider the problem of emergency plumbing in London.

Government grants for consumer centres

Costs of running 120 consumer advice centres in England, Scotland and Wales are to be met by 100 per cent government grants in the current financial year. Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, announced this in answer to a parliamentary question on Monday.

Cost to the government for serving through the centres an estimated population of 25 million will be about £3 million in 1977/78. Financial aid to a local authority will cease for any centre which closes during the year, but the department will consider grants for the running costs of new centres.

Mr Hattersley said he regretted the decision of the West Midlands county council to close its nine centres. His department was prepared to grant aid to their running costs,

On other pages

Home news

Undischarged bankrupts: new provisions 4

British Shipbuilders goes to work 10

Parliament 15

European community news

'Useful but not dramatic' summit 20

Statistics

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business 39

Retail sales 40

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing distributive and service industries 42

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks 44

and the decision could only leave the West Midlands consumer and ratepayer worse off.

John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, spoke on the subject when visiting the Wrexham centre on Monday. The £3 million per year spent on advice centres (compared with £63,000 million consumer expenditure) would not be saved by discontinuing the service because most of the money would be needed for traditional enforcement work by local authority trading standards offices.

Varley launches engineers' inquiry

Sir Montague Finniston is to chair a committee of inquiry into the engineering profession, Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, announced on Tuesday.

In answer to a parliamentary question, Mr Varley said the committee would review for manufacturing industry, and in the light of national economic needs: the requirements of British industry for professional and technician engineers, the extent to which these needs are being met, and the use made of engineers by industry; the role of the engineering institutions in relation to the education and qualification of engineers at professional and technician level; the advantages and disadvantages of statutory registration and licensing of engineers in the UK; and the arrangements in other major industrial countries, particularly in the EEC, for handling these problems, having regard to relevant comparative studies.

Mr Varley said he was certain that the inquiry would not impede the many useful initiatives already in existence or planned, both inside and outside government. He saw the inquiry as building on these initiatives and drawing together the results.

TECHNOLOGY

Drilling starts in south-west

Working in partnership with the Natural Environment Research Council's Institute of Geological Sciences, the Department of Energy started a stratigraphic drilling programme in the south-western approaches (off Devon, Cornwall and the Scilly Isles this week.

The programme is an integral part of the department's continuing evaluation of the hydrocarbon prospectivity of the UK's continental shelf. Its aim is to evaluate the geological strata beneath the thick chalk deposits which, in this area, may be as much as 1000 ft thick in places.

The information gained will be used in conjunction with existing shallow and deep seismic data to build up a fuller understanding of the geological structures of the area. It is not the aim of the programme to drill for oil.

OVERSEAS

Britain's second chance in Brazil - Dell

Britain now has a second chance to share in Brazil's development, and 'must not waste it', said Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, on 5 July.

Addressing the Brazilian Chamber of Commerce in London, Mr Dell said British industry missed its chances in Brazil in the 1950s and 1960s. But, despite the decline in the UK share of the Brazilian market between 1971 and 1976, there was now a 'new vigour' in Britain's trading activities, and he hoped the decline would soon be reversed. He referred to the two major deals signed in the wake of President Geisel's visit to Britain last year – the GEC contract to supply equipment for the federal railways and the Davy International contract to supply steel plant for the Acominas steel works – as a favourable augury.

Britain, he said, must concentrate her manufacturing effort on high-technology products, plant and equipment which the more successful developing countries like Brazil needed now, to establish domestic manufacturing capability and diversify their pattern of trade. Mr Dell quoted the example of UK expertise in the development of North Sea oil and gas as an area in which both countries could co-operate to their mutual benefit.

There were also opportunities, he said, for continued and increased participation through direct exports, licensing, training, technology transfer or joint venture agreements. He pointed out that a large number of British companies had decided, as a matter of commercial judgement, to take a share in Brazil's expanding activities. 'The number is sufficiently large to convince me that it is a matter well worth investigating by more British industrialists and investors.'

Mr Dell revealed that he would be visiting Brazil next month and was looking forward to discussing with Brazilian ministers and industrialists ways and means of increasing British participation in Brazil and international matters affecting both countries.

ECGD backs Polish loan

A £27.4 million loan to Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA, Poland, has been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Finance is being arranged by Midland and International Banks Ltd (MAIBL) acting on behalf of Midland Bank Ltd.

The loan will help finance a £47.5 million contract awarded by Intraco, the Polish state trading enterprise, to Cementation International for the supply, erection and equipping of an air terminal and office block in Warsaw for LOT, the Polish national airline. The project is scheduled to be commissioned in mid-1980.

This is the second ECGD-guaranteed loan to be signed this year to Bank Handlowy w Warszawie for a contract being undertaken by Cementation International. The first loan for £13.2 million will help finance the construction of two 320-bedroom hotels in Gdynia.

Accra airport to be closed next week

Businessmen intending to visit Ghana are advised that Kotoka International Airport, Accra, will be closed from 13 to 15 July, approximately, in order that repairs can be effected to the main runway.

Inquiries may be addressed to the Department of Trade, tel 01-215 3064/3331.

EUROPE

ECSC loan for plant at Jarrow

Approval of a loan of £28 million to the North Sea Iron Co Ltd was announced by the European commission on Tuesday. The loan is granted under article 54 of the European Coal and Steel Community treaty which provides for financial contributions towards production investment.

It will help towards construction of a direct reduction plant at Jarrow to provide a number of private steel enterprises with an additional supply of raw material for their steel production.

The loan will be disbursed in phase with expenditure on the project and the terms will depend on market conditions at the time of disbursement.

STATISTICS

Reserves soar to all-time record

UK official reserves rose by $1,671 million during June and reached an all-time record of $11,572 million (£6,727 million).

In the month net accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme were $40 million, and the reserves benefited from drawings totalling $750 million on the British National Oil Corporation's $825 million loan: repayments totalling $10 million were made on the long-term debts from the United States.

Home news

Undischarged bankrupts: new provisions from 1 October

From 1 October, when the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the Insolvency Act 1976 are expected to become effective, several thousand people who by then have remained undischarged bankrupts for more than 10 years will immediately be discharged as from that date without any court appearance or any action whatever on their part.

Others who have been bankrupt for more than five years but less than 10 years on 1 October 1977 will thereafter be able to look forward to the same sort of automatic discharge on the tenth anniversary of their bankruptcy.

The expected date of the entry into force of the new legislation was announced in the Commons by Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping on 27 June.

Although the existing procedure for an application for discharge will always be available to bankrupts who will have been adjudicated less than five years by 1 October, section 8 brings in a brand new method under which the bankruptcy will be reviewed during the year following its fifth anniversary when the court will look at it for the purpose of deciding whether to grant a discharge.

The radical change here is that again without any application by the bankrupt his discharge will be considered and unless the court specially want him to be there he need not attend the hearing. In short, if he does not wish to make an earlier application for discharge himself then his bankruptcy will come up for automatic review after five years. Certain features of the existing rules will apply: the Official Receiver reports on the bankruptcy and broadly the options open to the court on the review are the same as on an application by the bankrupt.

For bankruptcies which occur after 1 October 1977, and also in other cases where the public examination is closed or dispensed with after that date, the court may at that stage of the proceedings order an automatic discharge to become effective on the fifth anniversary of the adjudication: if not the adjudication will be reviewed after five years under section 8.

Petrol prices at a glance

New regulations announced on 30 June will require that petrol prices are clearly displayed and that all pumps are marked with the price of petrol dispensed from them. John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said that an order had been laid under section 4 of the Prices Act to regulate the display of petrol prices.

He explained that the order, which comes into operation on 12 August, consists of two parts. The first is a requirement for all garages to indicate on or near each petrol pump the highest price of every grade of petrol dispensed from that pump.

The second part applies only to garages advertising prices or price reductions that are visible from the road. They will be required, in general, to display the lowest net prices for at least two grades of petrol, one of which must be four-star. Garages will be free to choose to display either the lowest net price alone or to display a higher price, applicable reduction and resultant lowest net price. All conditions attaching to sales at these prices must be clearly displayed with the prices and this information must be separate from information not required by the order and at least as prominent as other displays designed to promote the sale of petrol. This information will also have to be given again on or near the pumps to which it applies.

Extensive consultations have been held with the trade before making this order and many companies have indicated that they will be displaying net prices only – the method preferred by the department. The order will mean that motorists should be able to see at a glance what prices a garage is offering and what conditions are attached to those prices.

The order will come into operation on 12 August following the expected reduction in excise duty in early August.

DoI publishes footwear report

Proposals for tackling the problems of the footwear industry were published on 30 June in the report* prepared by the footwear industry study steering group. The report was presented to Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley on 24 May (*Trade and Industry* 27 May 1977, page 376).

The 306-page report contains some 55 wide-ranging recommendations for action to improve the industry's international competitiveness and to ensure its future viability. These include several schemes which would require a maximum of £11,305,000 of government financial assistance. The steering group's report also covers the size and structure of the industry and recent trends in its performance and includes an analysis of its needs and problems.

In general terms the report aims to improve the effectiveness of the industry's management, attract new entrepreneurial, managerial and design talent to the industry, improve the quality of assets and technology in areas where they are deficient (such as closing rooms) and improvement or provision where necessary of training facilities. Distributors, footwear manufacturers and suppliers of materials and components are urged to recognise each others' needs and problems and co-operate in solving them.

The report deals at length with problems caused by imports and also seeks to encourage the industry to pay far more attention to exporting and a target of doubling exports in three years is proposed. Lastly there is a recommendation that a successor body to the steering group should be set up to monitor the implementation of recommendations and provide a focus for the discussion and examination of matters of interest to the industry as they arise.

* Copies of the report are available from the Department of Industry, Room LG37, Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, priced £4.60p post free. All orders for copies must be accompanied by cash. Cheques should be made payable to the Department of Industry.

Leslie Murphy appointed NEB chairman

After accepting with regret the decision of Lord Ryder to retire as chairman of the National Enterprise Board, Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley has appointed Leslie Murphy as his successor from 1 August. Mr Murphy is currently the deputy chairman of the board.

In a letter to Lord Ryder, Mr Varley said, 'The government owes you a considerable debt for the way in which you have established the National Enterprise Board. This task has called for great dedication, fortitude and immensely hard work over the past 18 months or more. I and all my colleagues are very grateful to you for the significant contribution you have made to the development of our industrial policy which is so important for the future of this country.'

Leslie Murphy.

Joint liability of supplier and creditor

Consumers can now claim against a creditor for faulty goods if a supplier goes into liquidation. This joint liability of supplier and creditor, which came into effect on 1 July, means that a creditor who has an arrangement with a supplier to provide credit for the supplier's clients under a 'regulated agreement', will be made liable with that supplier for any misrepresentation or breach of contract.

This new provision under the Consumer Credit Act 1974 is covered by an order which was announced by John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, on 16 May.

Other measures covered by the order which came into force on 1 July, make it illegal to send out credit cards that have not been requested and to send documents relating to credit or hire to someone under 18.

Pipe fabricator to expand

Eric Johnson, Stubbs and Co has purchased an advance factory of about 1350 m² (15 000 sq ft) built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation for the Department of Industry at New Chester Road, Bromborough. The announcement was made by the Department of Industry on 27 June.

Eric Johnson, Stubbs and Co are mechanical engineering contractors based at Little Sutton, Wirral, and are members of the John Brown Group of companies. An increasing order book for the pipe fabrication department of the company, which supplies and installs pipework to the gas and petrochemical industries, has brought about the impending transfer of this operation to the Bromborough factory. It is expected that an additional 60 jobs will eventually be created through this expansion.

Development commission factories for Alnwick and Bellingham

Work on an advance factory of about 450 m² (5000 sq ft) for the Development Commission at Bellingham, is now in progress, the English Industrial Estates Corporation announced on 27 June. The corporation also said that work was due to start about now on another Development Commission factory comprising two terrace units totalling about 450 m² (5000 sq ft) on the Willowburn Industrial Estate, Alnwick, Northumberland.

Barwick Bros Ltd, of Gilsland are building the factory at Bellingham under a contract worth about £64,000, which includes site development works. Architects for the project are J. D. Coxon and Associates and the quantity surveyors are Turner and Townsend, both of Newcastle upon Tyne. The premises should be ready for occupation during October.

A contract worth about £77,000, which includes site development works, has been awarded to Thos. Muckle and Son (Builders) Ltd of Rothbury to build the terrace units at Alnwick. Architects for this project are again J. D. Coxon and Associates and the quantity surveyors are Turner and Townsend. The premises should be ready for occupation in December.

Inquiries regarding construction work should be addressed to: Mr R. Wilson, Regional Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Northumberland and Tyneside Region, Team Valley Estate, Gateshead, NE11 0NA, tel. Low Fell (0632) 876071. Inquiries regarding purchase or lease should be addressed to: Regional Director, Department of Industry, Northern Region, Stanegate House, 2 Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1YN, tel. Newcastle (0632) 24722.

Vickers opens industrial estate at Swindon

The first phase of one of the largest private industrial estates currently being developed in the south of England was opened on 21 June by Sir Peter Matthews, managing director of Vickers Ltd. The entire multi-million pound project is planned to span 25 acres at South Marston on the eastern outskirts of Swindon. The new development by Vickers Properties is alongside Vickers' private airfield where flying facilities can be made available to estate users.

New help for unemployed youngsters

Up to 230 000 unemployed youngsters each year will have a chance of work experience or training under a new £160 million youth opportunities programme announced in parliament on 29 June by Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. The programme will be fully operational by September next year and will double the number being helped under current schemes.

Mr Booth also announced two new plans to deal with adult unemployment and the extension of the youth employment subsidy, modification to the job release scheme, and an additional 10 000 places in further education.

The programme for young people will consist of: work preparation courses enabling youngsters to be prepared for work through training, on employers' premises and in further education establishments and skill-centres; and practical work experience with training on employers' premises, participating in sponsored projects, in training workshops, and in community service.

The various elements of the programme will last anything from a few weeks to one year, and youngsters will be able to move from one part of the programme to another depending on their needs. Each youngster will receive an £18 per week allowance including £2 travel expenses and there will be discretion to pay more for travel in exceptional circumstances.

The programme aims to avoid disrupting the normal flow of young people into permanent jobs. About one-third of young people who join the register leave within one month. The programme will therefore only be open to young people who have been registered unemployed for six weeks or longer, and, as Mr Booth pointed out, the emphasis would be on those who were the least qualified with the poorest employment prospects.

As with the present schemes, none of the courses for individuals lasts longer than one year. However this rule may be relaxed to help individual young people with no per-

manent job to go to in areas of very high youth unemployment.

To allow for a smooth transition from the present schemes, the job creation programme, which was due to close for applications on 31 August this year, will be extended until the end of 1977, after which applications under the new arrangements will be received. The work experience programme, also due to close for applications on 31 August, will continue into the new programme. So far 106 611 youngsters have been helped under these two schemes and the extension will create a further 30 000 places this autumn compared with last year.

The programme will be run by the Manpower Services Commission through local boards representing appropriate local interests.

The youth employment subsidy also due to close for applications on 31 August, is now extended until 31 March 1978 when it will end. The £10 per week subsidy is paid to employers who take into permanent employment a youngster who has been unemployed for six months or longer. So far 21 627 younsters have been helped.

Measures for adults

From 1 April 1978 there will be two provisions to help unemployed adults: 8000 places for adults from the unemployment register to instruct and supervise youngsters on the work experience courses; and a special temporary employment programme (Step) to provide temporary employment opportunities for up to one year for those aged 19 and over.

The Manpower Services Commission will be asked to build Step up to 25 000 places. Projects will be concentrated on areas of exceptionally high unemployment and priority will be given to maintaining the number of places currently provided under the job creation programme for the 19 to 24 age group. Under both these schemes adults will be paid the going rate for the job subject to a certain limit.

Job release scheme

Mr Booth also announced that the job release scheme, which was due to close for applications on 30 June, will be extended for applications until 31 March 1978. The scheme will continue to be limited to assisted areas but from 1 July it will only be open to those people in employment who are releasing a job.

Under the scheme people within a year of retirement age can give up their job to an unemployed person, and in doing so receive a £23 per week tax-free allowance. Unemployed people were also able to withdraw from the labour market and receive the same allowance. So far the scheme has attracted 16 372 people, over one-third being employed.

Energy commission to advise on energy policy

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, announced on 28 June the setting up of 22-member energy commission to advise on major energy policy issues. Its membership is drawn from the energy industries, the Trades Union Congress' fuel and power committee, and representatives of industry, consumer and other interests.

The Secretary of State for Energy will take the chair and the Minister of State for the Scottish Office will also be a member.

Making the announcement in a written parliamentary reply, Mr Benn said that, following the national energy conference in June last year, discussions had been proceeding with a view to the establishment of an energy commission with the following terms of reference: 'To advise and assist the Secretary of State for Energy on the development of a strategy for the energy sector in the United Kingdom; and to advise the secretary of state on such specific aspects of energy policy as he may from time to time refer to them.'

Mr Benn said the commission would consider and seek to form an agreed view on major energy policy issues, particularly those of a strategic nature, as they arose and would consider, prior to publication, periodic and perhaps annual reports on the energy situation prepared by the government, setting out decisions taken and other developments and reviewing current prospects and the matters likely to come up for decision.

'The setting up of this commission,' he said, 'will not affect the existing executive responsibilities, nor will it in any way diminish the responsibility of ministers to parliament for decisions taken in the energy field.'

He pointed out that even with a commission of this size there would be many other interests which would wish to be kept informed of energy policy discussions and be in a position to put representations in writing to the commission. With that in mind it was the government's intention that the documents coming before the commission would as a general rule be widely circulated, so that they could be studied for that purpose. It should also be possible for the commission to invite other persons to attend as and when necessary at the commission's discretion.

The government believed, he said, that these new arrangements should prove generally helpful in the co-ordination of the nation's energy policy and in developing the role of the energy sector in the industrial development of the UK.

New standard for knitted fabrics

In recognition of the rapid expansion of the knitted goods market, the British Standards Institution has published a new standard, specifically designed for manufacturers of knitted fabrics; it is, in effect, a companion document to the existing BS 2861–66.

Entitled BS 5441 'Methods of test for knitted fabrics'* it covers both warp and weft construction but goes beyond the routine analysis described in the previous publication since it includes a method of assessing barriness. This is based on the well-known Hatra barriness scale, which could possibly also be of use in the evaluation of woven fabrics.

*BS 5441 may be obtained from BSI Sales Department, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND, price £4.70.

North Sea oil production up in May

North Sea oil production during May ran at an average of 836 417 barrels a day, the Department of Energy announced on 28 June. Production at this rate is equivalent to an annual production of 41.4 million tonnes, approximately one-half of the UK's domestic requirements.

May's production, from the seven producing fields, represents an increase of 16.5 per cent over April when the average rate was 718 000 barrels per day.

Peek Foods: new inspector appointed

Secretary of State for Trade, Edmund Dell, has appointed Adrian Walter Hamilton, 7 Kings Bench Walk, Temple, London EC4Y 7DS, under section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948, as amended, as inspector to investigate and report on the affairs of Peek Foods Ltd (formerly called Consolidated Commercial Co Ltd).

Mr Hamilton will act in place of Miss Jean May Southworth, who has resigned because of a previous professional connection with a possible party to the investigation.

North Atlantic charters: minimum prices to end

The Civil Aviation Authority proposes not to fix minimum prices for north Atlantic charter flights with effect from 1 April next year.

Minimum prices were introduced by the authority on north Atlantic advance booking charter flights with effect from 1 April 1975 because, it says, it seemed appropriate at the time to introduce a measure of protection for UK air carriers. In announcing its decision, the authority then said that price control would be retained only so long as it seemed necessary.

No conditions for control

The authority believes that the conditions which led to the introduction of price control will not apply in 1978. In accordance with its policy of imposing the least restraint necessary on the industry and allowing competition where it can, the authority proposes not to lay down minimum prices for the summer season of 1978, although it does propose that price control should continue until then. It will not therefore seek to apply minimum price conditions to the relevant air transport licences and air travel organisers' licences from 1 April 1978.

It will be open to applicants for air transport licences to apply for minimum prices to be laid down, and if they do the matter will be decided at a public hearing in the usual way.

British Leyland's B15 Titan prototype, until recently under test with London Transport, gives an impressive display of stability on the Motor Industry Research Association's Nuneaton test track.

Titan takes to the road

After four years of intensive development of the B15 prototype, British Leyland is to start full-scale production of its double deck 'bus for the 80s', the Titan.

British Leyland already has over 90 per cent of the world market in double decker buses, and is confident that this new generation bus, with its new levels of comfort and performance, will win widespread approval. Particular plus points of the Titan are its low floor – opening up, it is claimed, bus travel to 2 million more aged and infirm people in Britain alone – better internal headroom, and its remarkably quiet totally-enclosed rear engine which, at 77dB, is quieter than many private cars.

Technical features of the new Titan include full air suspension, an advanced heating and ventilation system, and a fully automatic transmission using solid-state electrics. The integral aluminium-alloy body, which comes with an option of three engines, is designed for a 15-year service life, with seven years/350 000 mile planned overhaul periods.

The £10 million production programme will be centred on a new production line at Southall, and the first 80 buses, costing £35,000 each, will enter service next year, with production increasing to 1000 Titans per year by 1980.

Some estimates put likely eventual world demand for the Titan and its derivatives as high as 30 000 vehicles, but Leyland is at pains to point out that there are no immediate plans to cease production of the Atlantean or Fleetline ranges. Nevertheless, with American and European competitors costing 200 to 300 per cent more to put on the road, the Titan seems likely to live up to its name.

Car dealer gives assurance to fair trading DG

The Director General of Fair Trading announced on 28 June that he had obtained a written assurance from second-hand car dealer Milwyn Keith Price of Lower Penyclawd Farm, Llanvihangel Crucorney, Abergavenny, Gwent, who carries on business in his own name.

This assurance was sought because it appeared to the director general that in Mr Price's business he had sold cars which did not correspond with the description given. He was convicted in July 1976 of 13 offences under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 at the Newport Crown Court for turning back the odometers on cars. The offences took place between March and September 1975. Since then no similar offences have been committed.

OFT's new legal head

Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, announced on 1 July the appointment of John Bailey as director of the Office of Fair Trading's legal division in succession to Michael Ware.

Mr Ware, who has headed the Office of Fair Trading's legal division since November 1973, is returning to the Solicitor's Department at the Department of Trade, where he will be responsible for investigations under the Companies Act and prosecutions.

Official appointments

Transport Users' Consultative Committee: Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed Mr M. Jones, Mrs B. Johnston, Mr J. A. Jones, Mr E. T. Lewis as members of the committee for Wales until 29 February 1980.

Electricity Consultative Council: Mr Hattersley has also appointed Miss G. Blech as deputy chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council until 22 June 1980.

British Shipbuilders' acquisition

British Shipbuilders and Swan Hunter Group Ltd has announced that agreement in principle has been reached for the acquisition by British Shipbuilders of the shiprepair yard at Wallsend on the River Tyne, and of The Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Co Ltd.

An article marking the vesting of British Shipbuilders appears on page 10; see also Parliament, page 18.

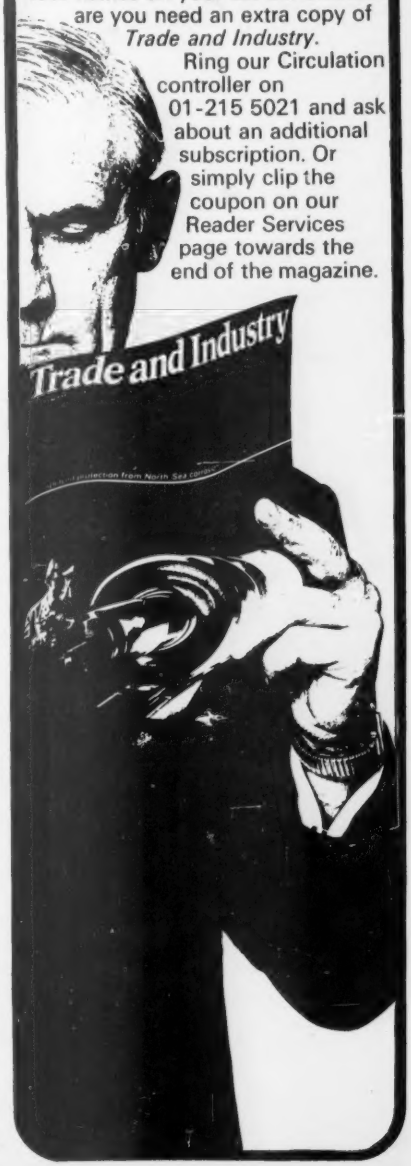
Half in the picture?

Keep yourself fully briefed. Get to know the facts. Every Friday, *Trade and Industry* brings you up-to-date information – on industry and commerce.

If you're not reading the current copy of *Trade and Industry* you're reading old news. And these days, news, if it's old news, is not much good to you – or your business.

Ensure you're the first with the facts – check the circulation list now. If there are more than four names on your list the chances are you need an extra copy of *Trade and Industry*.

Ring our Circulation controller on 01-215 5021 and ask about an additional subscription. Or simply clip the coupon on our Reader Services page towards the end of the magazine.



Patents endorsed 'licences of right'

Under section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'licences of right' on the date specified.

20 June 1977

1248108 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Method for bonding vanes in torque convertor
1282548 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Hydraulic control system for an automatic transmission
1291528 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Valve timing system in an automotive internal combustion engine
1292134 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
A device for locking the steering shaft of a motor vehicle
1292914 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Exhaust gas after-burning system
1297860 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Method and device for damping pressure pulsations in flow of pressurised liquid
1306866 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
A hydraulic servo valve
1308001 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1308002 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1308003 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1308004 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1308005 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1308006 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1308007 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1308008 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1308009 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Change speed gear train arrangements
1312297 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Composite fluid pressure governor
1312298 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
Fluid pressure governor
1320926 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
A parking brake of an automatic transmission
1326066 Nissan Motor Co Ltd
A carburettor for an internal combustion engine of a motor vehicle
1460436 Agfa-Gevaert
Improved diazo recording process and material
1460438 Agfa-Gevaert
Spectral sensitisation of direct-positive silver halide emulsions
1460585 Agfa-Gevaert
Acylacetanilide derivatives as colour couplers for yellow

22 June 1977

1348086 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
A test method using acoustic emission, and a self-contained device for measuring and using the acoustic emission in order to work the method
1348094 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Method for the purification of uranium hexafluoride
1348453 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Pencil type nuclear fuel assembly
1348623 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Crystals of lithium salts having excellent stability in a neutron flux
1349435 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Device for acoustic detection in a nuclear reactor
1349690 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Pressurised electrolyser
1350017 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Thermoluminescent lithium fluoride
1350532 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
A device comprising a chamber and suitable for manipulating components of nuclear reactors
1351912 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Method and device for determining the depth of a magnetic anomaly
1355275 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Liquid-crystal cell
1355732 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Method of and apparatus for inscribing an identification number in binary code on a metal component and reading the said number
1356727 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Resilient annular gasket
1356998 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
A device for detecting and locating a fuel assembly can failure
1358471 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Improvements in bearing devices
1359253 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Device for storing the amplitude of an electric signal
1360712 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Improvements in nuclear reactor pressure vessels
1361700 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Nuclear fuel assembly
1361736 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
A device for analysing a substance by atomic absorption with background correction
1362803 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
A method and device for preparing thin films of metals or metal compounds
1403474 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Nuclear fuel assembly
1437051 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Improved resilient metal annular gasket
1437052 Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
Improved resilient metal annular gasket
1379962 Automatic Liquid Packaging Inc
Permanently sealed containers and end caps therefor

24 June 1977

1148919 Plessey Telecommunications Research Ltd
Improvements in static information storage arrangements
1167336 Plessey Telecommunications Research Ltd
Improvements in or relating to data-processing devices
1168476 Plessey Telecommunications Research Ltd
Improvements in or relating to data-transmission systems
1224388 Plessey Telecommunications Research Ltd
Improvements in or relating to apparatus for causing repetition of incorrectly received messages in electrical digital signalling systems
1136666 Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen
Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engine manifold pipe boxes
1144952 The Upjohn Co
Methods and machines for forming tablets
1232505 Maurice Etienne Liesse
Improvements in or relating to portable gas burners having safety devices
1310545 Noel Tranncy
Improvements in or relating to prefabricated buildings
1337436 Alexander Arthur Graham and Mary Bremner Anderson
Flush deck ventilator
1348571 Kemisk Vaerk Koge A/S
Copper phthalocyanine pigments
1401852 EMI Ltd
Improvements in or relating to individually loading articles into bags
1406132 Cockerill-Ougree-Providence et Esperance-Longdoz, en abrege 'Cockerill'
Device for heating long thin metallic products
1428838 Daikin Kogyo Co Ltd
Polytetrafluoroethylene granular powder and process for preparing the same

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on patents form no. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage, Comptroller

Government sales

Ministry of Defence

Sales by auction

16 July 1977 – Furniture

Location
RAF St Athan, Barry, Glamorgan

Auctioneers
Russell Baldwin and Bright (Dept L), 19/21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (tel. 0432 55441)

A small sale of household furniture and effects which will be sold as single items or in small quantities.

20 July 1977 – Miscellaneous stores

Location
The Astoria, Roundhay Road, Leeds

Auctioneers
Bartle and Son (Dept L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JT (tel. 0532 450898)

The stores lying at Regional Depot/OSU, RAOC Barlow and other locations include vehicles, machine tools, garage and workshop equipment, MT spares, clothing, footwear, household and office equipment and furniture, wireless and signal equipment, and many other miscellaneous items.

27 July 1977 – Miscellaneous stores

Location
Auctioneer's premises

Auctioneers
Woolland Son and Manico (Dept L), Kinterbury House, St Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (tel. 0752 69292)

Stores lying at various depots in the west country including textiles and clothing, furniture, machine and hand tools, vehicles and MT spares, engineering and electrical equipment, paint, jerricans, and many other interesting items.

Catalogues which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 20p, postage and packing 10p extra (postal orders only).

Government Publications in the North

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS

New publications

Profiles ideal for reference

A series of 12 market profiles has been produced by the advertising and programmes division of Rediffusion International, primarily as a service to advertisers and advertising agencies. However, both their structure and content make them ideal quick reference material for all concerned with the assessment of market potential in the areas concerned.

Although particular product analysis is not the main function of the profiles, the economic and other data presented provide a useful background briefing to more specific market analysis. Areas covered by the series are the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cyprus, Guyana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Liberia, Malaysia and Singapore, Malta, Nigeria and Trinidad. The profile information is based largely on the first-hand experience and knowledge of local advertising and marketing, gained by the local broadcasting corporations over recent years. This data is supplemented by other economic and commercial information researched both in London and in the area concerned. Each profile deals with the following topics: 'territory'; 'people'; economy'; 'national income'; 'marketing'; and 'advertising'.

Appendices contain area maps and details of local radio organisation. Emphasis and orientation varies from area to area but the above pattern predominates throughout the series. Where possible, quantified data is used and covers a span of, in most cases, five or six years back from the date of publication, although, in the case of the chapter on the economy, longer runs of statistics are utilised. Trends are thus made apparent and this is especially useful in the sector studies to be found in the third, fourth and fifth sections.

The whole series is undergoing a process of continuous revision and consequently forms an up to date source of information on which further marketing exploration and evaluation can be built.

Rediffusion International – Market Profiles: 12 studies, available separately from Rediffusion International Ltd. (**Bahamas**, October 1974: £5.00. **Barbados**, January 1977: £10.00. **Bermuda**, November 1976: £8.00. **Cyprus**, March 1976: £4.00. **Guyana**, new edition in preparation. **Hong Kong**, January 1977: £10.00. **Jamaica**, February 1975, £5.00. **Liberia**, January 1975: £5.00. **Malaysia** and **Singapore**, September 1975: £6.00. **Malta**, January 1977: £10.00. **Nigeria**, March 1975 (partially updated June 1976): £7.00. **Trinidad**, June 1974 (new edition in preparation): £5.00. Rediffusion International Ltd, PO Box 451, Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4LS.)

New found significance for LPGs

Liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs) consist of propane and butanes. At normal temperatures and pressures, they are gases but with boiling points sufficiently high so that they can be stored and transported relatively easily in liquid form. Apart from pipe-line traffic in the United States and Canada, LPGs were not transported as a commodity. Their commercial importance was not enhanced to any marked degree until the early 1970s with the worldwide changes in the relative costs and structure of the energy market. It is this new-found significance for the LPG world market and its implications for the larger world energy equation which has prompted the publication of a new research report on the outlook for LPG between now and 1985 by Richard Johnson.

Following a detailed introduction to the subject, Mr Johnson goes on to relate the history of the world LPG trade, and follows it by attempting to forecast future export availability and future import requirements. He then discusses future LPG supply and demand in the context of trade balances. The LPG tanker market and freight costs are analysed while the final chapter is an overall look at the economics of world LPG trade.

Forty tables and four charts provide a wealth of data giving the reader an insight into the magnitude and complexity of this increasingly important aspect of the petrochemicals sector in this post-oil-crisis world.

The Outlook for LPG 1977-85: supply/market outlook, tanker prospects and the economics of liquefied petroleum gas trade, by Richard Johnson. EIU Special Report no. 44. (62 pages. The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd, Spencer House, 27 St James's Place, London SW1A 1NT. April 1977. £60.00.)

Historical not hysterical perspective

In his 1976 Gresham Lectures, Clive Schmitthoff traces the development of commercial law from the law merchant of the Middle Ages through to the consumer-oriented measures of recent years. He demonstrates the value of imposing an historical perspective on the subject as an essential prerequisite to the advocacy of reform. A vivid example of the application of the historical rather than the hysterical method of scholarship.

The narrative then proceeds to set the company in both its national and international context and recommends the modernisation of traditional structures. Finally, the significance of commercial arbitration is assessed and a radical reform programme proposed.

Schmitthoff provides a penetrating insight into the many and varied legal ramifications of consumer protection, EEC company law harmonisation, industrial democracy, and the vexed questions surrounding the control and accountability of multinationals. Full references to sources and a relative index conclude this stimulating contribution to a complex subject which achieves the rare feat of highlighting the essentials and clarifying the issues.

Commercial Law in a Changing Economic Climate, by Clive M. Schmitthoff. (49 pages. Sweet and Maxwell. 1977. £1.75.)

Growth industry

One of the spin-offs from the recent explosion in ecological awareness and its concomitant doomwatch neurosis over energy conservation has been a veritable growth industry in publication on energy management. This latest one brings some sanity back into the field by setting out to inform industry how a practical and systematic approach to energy management can be developed.

'The Energy Manager's Handbook' is not intended to be a handbook on fuel technology. It aims to provide guidance, by means of a well-structured text, check-list and illustrations, to enable the reader to generate and sustain an energy conservation programme tailored to his particular needs.

Ten chapters span the subject from the basis of energy conservation, through specific practicalities – such as the cost effective management of boilers and furnaces – to the effects on and the implications for road transport, it should be noted that the author assumes a basic understanding of technical concepts in the fields covered. Three appendices supplement the text by covering units and conversion factors, test equipment, and a guide to further reading.

The Energy Manager's Handbook, by Gordon A. Payne. (147 pages. IPC Science and Technology Press Ltd, IPC House, 32 High Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3EW. 1977. £7.50 (cloth) ISBN 0 902852 73 6: £4.75 (paper) ISBN 0 902852 59 0.)

International business

The 'International Business Bibliography' is the work of members of the International Business Unit of the Department of Management Sciences, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, and contains the fruit of much of the work of the unit over the past 20 years.

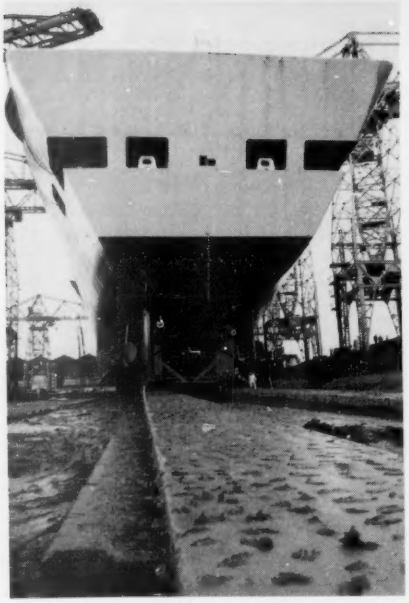
It attempts to steer the inquirer through the most significant books on the subject produced during the past 20 years and includes both UK and overseas monographs; articles and papers published in the last five years, and recent, shorter articles of significance from the very recent past. Annotations are given where the compilers think them appropriate. The entries are arranged in alphabetical author order. Also included are addresses of publishers, and an index.

The selection of material reflects the subject: broad, somewhat amorphous and possibly containing material which duplicates some of the other items. However, general bibliographies on large and loosely defined subjects such as international business are often traps for the unwary and this volume has more discipline implicit in its organisation than many. Recommended for the student and useful to the browser who has the time to sift.

International Business Bibliography, compiled by Michael Z. Brooke, Mary Black and Paul Neville. (481 pages. MacMillan. 1977. £15.00. ISBN 0333 21625 3.)

British Shipbuilders goes to work

Vesting day for British Shipbuilders has come at a critical time for the world's shipbuilding industry. So the first task of the new corporation, which brings together 30 companies engaged in shipbuilding, marine engine building, shiprepairing and training and over 90 associated concerns, is to ensure that the British industry weathers the crisis, becoming in the longer term a strong and competitive force in world shipbuilding.



Ready for going down the slipway at Vickers' yard at Barrow-in-Furness – HMS *Invincible*, a 16 000-ton anti-submarine cruiser recently launched by the Queen.

In a vesting day message to British Shipbuilders' chairman, Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, on 1 July, Prime Minister James Callaghan emphasised that all the skills and resources available in the industry would have to be brought to bear if Britain was to win orders and deliver them on time. Referring to the worldwide over-capacity in merchant shipbuilding, he said every order had to be fought for against cut-throat international competition.

'The establishment of the new corporation provides an opportunity for meeting this challenge by realising the full potential of the industry.'

It could build, Mr Callaghan continued, on the existing strengths of individual companies by introducing better marketing, planning and production techniques. It would have the financial resources to modernise and it would promote industrial democracy in consultation with the trade unions.

He pointed out that the government had already taken positive action to help the industry win orders and expressed its determination to do all it could to make British Shipbuilders a strong and competitive force in world shipbuilding. 'This is the only way to ensure secure long-term employment,' he added.

Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin

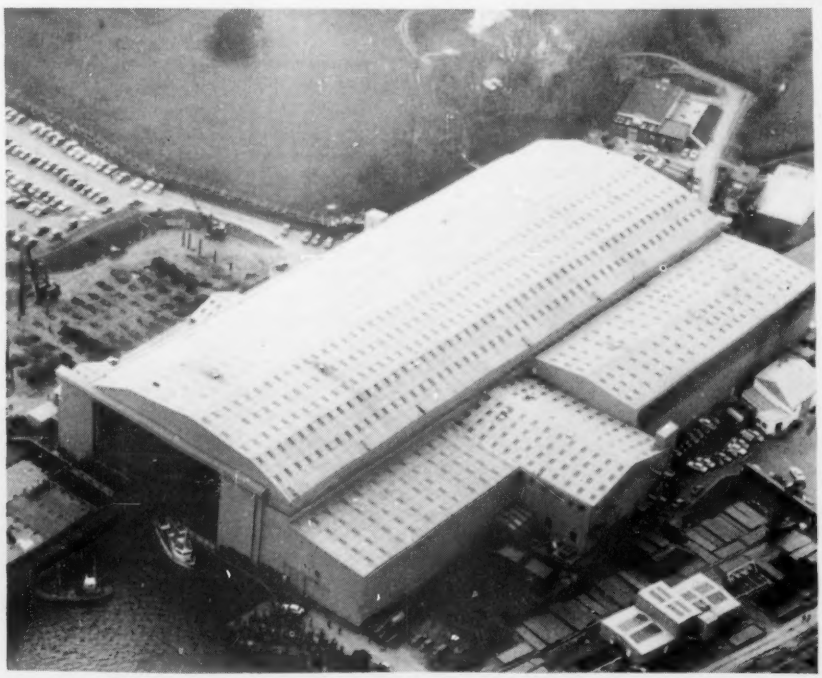
Better prospects for success

In a statement issued on the same day Admiral Griffin said that the new corporation's policies, worked out in consultation with individual companies and the trades unions, would seek to weld the industry into a single co-ordinated enterprise able to face overseas competition on terms which gave a better prospect for success than had been possible in the past.

The subsidiary companies would continue to operate as individual profit centres, responsible to the corporation for their affairs, within the policies laid down by the corporation.

'We are already engaged in intensive marketing on behalf of the industry as a whole,' he said, 'and in the first six months of this year UK shipyards have obtained roughly the same level of new orders as in the whole of 1976.

'The task we all now face demands nothing less than an all-out and concerted effort by everyone involved in the industry. Initially we must ensure that British Shipbuilders survive the present world crisis. For the longer term we need to build confidently on the new base which is being established



Appledore Shipbuilders' enclosed shipyard in north Devon. The bulk carrier *Leslie Gault*, built in the yard is believed to be the first British Shipbuilders' ship. The 3256dwt vessel was handed over to Gallic Shipping Inc on 1 July – vesting day of the new corporation.

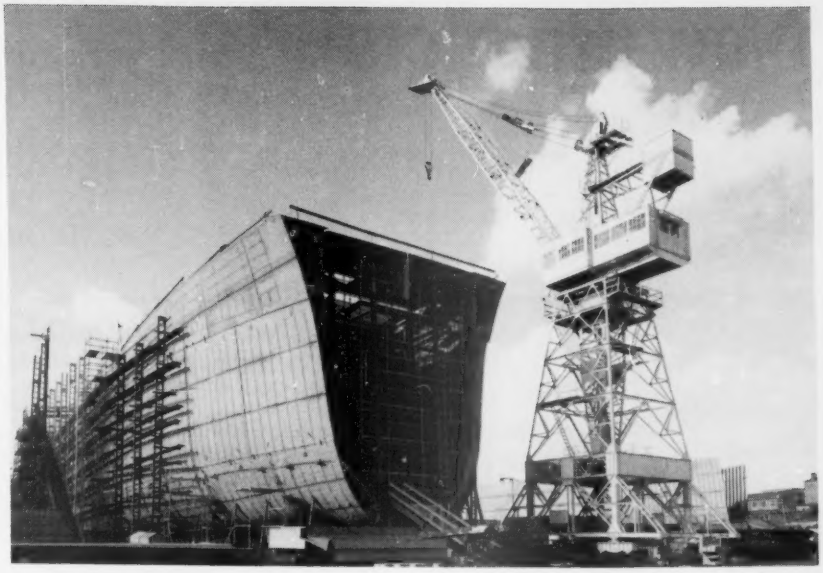
British Shipbuilders' board members

Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin	Chairman
M. B. Casey	Chief executive and deputy chairman
K. J. Griffin	Deputy chairman
F. A. (Ken) Baker	
A. R. Belch	
L. H. J. Gregory	
T. McIver	
C. H. Parker	
W. Richardson	
J. Hepplewhite	

under public ownership.'

Pointing to the corporation's duty to promote industrial democracy, Admiral Griffin said it had a vital new opportunity to establish and foster the type of relationship – built on involvement and responsibility between employers and employees – needed to ensure the future prosperity of the industry.

'We have the know-how, the craftsmanship and the facilities to provide ships to satisfy all customers. The fresh concept of co-operation which will derive from public ownership will enable us to build and market our products with a new level of efficiency.'



Britain's world-beating cargo ships – the SD 14 (standard design 14 000 tons) – taking shape on the slipways of Austin and Pickersgill's shipyard.

Shipbuilding research and development

From 1 July, the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board (SMTRB) within the Department of Industry ceased to have formal responsibility for certain shipbuilding research and development.

Following discussions with the organising committee for British Shipbuilders, it has been agreed that British Shipbuilders will take control of its own research and development needs in ship design, shipbuilding, shiprepair and slow-speed diesel engineering.

SMTRB's remit continues to include the research and development work associated with ship safety, the improvement of the ship environment, and research and development not covered by British Shipbuilders. It would include that for ship owner/operators and ship component manufacturers, and that required for the development of marine technology in exploitation of the sea.

Up to 31 December this year, SMTRB will continue its current shipbuilding research and development and from 1 January 1978 full responsibility for relevant projects including advanced technology shipbuilding (ATS), ship structural design system (SSDS), ship automation and marine standardisation at the British Ship Research Association (BSRA), will pass to British Shipbuilders.

Touching water for the first time, the MV *Cedarbank* – the first vessel to be built at the world's largest totally-enclosed shipyard by Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd – is launched into the River Wear at Sunderland. The yard is suited for series building of cargo liners, bulk carriers and tankers up to 35 000 dwt.

British Shipbuilders' merchant shipbuilding

Orderbook at 31 May 1977

Registration								
UK			Overseas			Total		
No.	Gross tons	£'000	No.	Gross tons	£'000	No.	Gross tons	£'000
73	1 240 367 67.7%	446 671	40	592 400 32.3%	316 624	113	1 832 767 100%	763 295

Manpower

The workforce employed (all activities) by member companies of British Shipbuilders is approximately 82 000.

Orders placed and completions

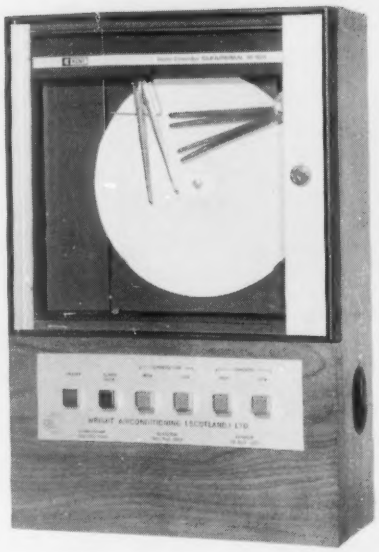
	1976									January-March 1977					
	Registration									Registration					
	UK			Overseas			Total			UK		Overseas		Total		
	No.	Gross tons	£'000	No.	Gross tons	£'000	No.	Gross tons	£'000	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	£'000
Orders placed	32	170 173 44.5%	122 177	20	212 600 55.5%	122 063	52	382 773 = 100%	244 240	8	94 035 99.3%	1	700 0.7%	9	94 735 = 100%	51 101
Completions	45	525 076 50.7%	139 713	20	510 804 49.3%	114 880	65	1 035 880 = 100%	254 593	12	111 303 68.9%	3	50 210 31.1%	15	161 513 = 100%	64 020

New products

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in these sections, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Temperature and humidity monitor



Giving a permanent 24 hour day record this temperature and humidity monitoring instrument has been designed for use in computer rooms, laboratories, test rooms, hospitals and other areas where the maintenance of correct environmental conditions are critical. Made by Wright Air Conditioning Ltd, Birmingham, the glass fronted wall cabinet incorporates adjustable high and low limit relays to give an audible and visual alarm should conditions go outside the pre-determined limits.

Further information: circle 524

Large chart navigational echosounder

Seahorse, developed by Marconi International Marine Ltd, is a new navigational echosounder. The high resolution Seahorse features possibly the largest chart to be found on any known navigational echosounder, an integral readout, automatic range change facilities and a depth alert. Optional extras are a large size remote digital readout and a large analogue meter-type display.

Seahorse provides two depth ranges 0–100 m and 0–1000 m which can be selected either manually or automatically. It is designed for high reliability and ease of maintenance with simple stylus adjustment and ease of chart replacement. Mounted on a bulkhead, on a chart table or flush in a console without additional brackets or fixtures, the integral unit design ensures installation costs are minimised.

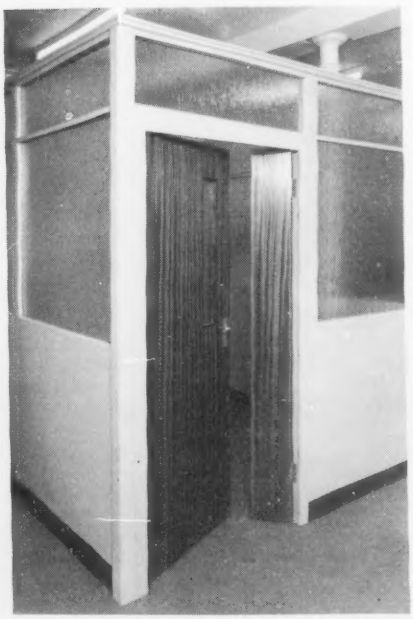
Further information: circle 522

Fork lift safety platform

Kwikform Ltd of Birmingham has developed this new safety platform to be used in conjunction with fork lift trucks and other forked vehicles. Since day to day maintenance work, carried out in factories, and other industrial premises is often in difficult and high places, the Kwiktower safety platform gives greater safety for maintenance work.

Further information: circle 520

Office partitioning



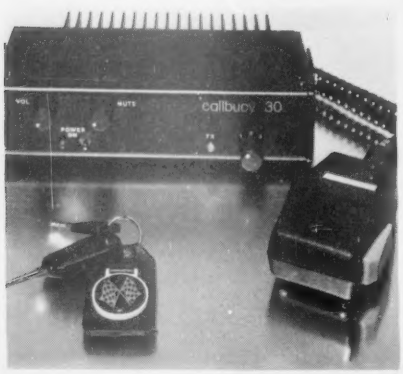
A system of office partitioning consisting of standard pre-fabricated frames and matching components designed to enable accurate and speedy height and width adjustments to be made, is now being manufactured and marketed by Ayrshire Metal Products Ltd of Ayrshire.

Further information: circle 523

Mobile radiotelephone

Callbuoy Marine Electronics Ltd, of Cwmbran, Gwent, has developed a land-mobile VHF radiotelephone, the Callbuoy 30, claimed to be the smallest 25 Watt mobile radiotelephone available in the UK.

Further information: circle 521



Compressors

Two improved, silenced portable compressor sets are announced by Hydrovane of Redditch. The new units are known as the 152 DS and the 180 DS, both of which have been developed from the GT series.

The improved styling is said to have reduced operating noise levels, and increased resistance to the bumps and knocks meted out on construction sites. As a result, the cold pressed plastic (G.R.P.) canopy now has an even greater strength.

The BroomWade stationary reciprocating compressor range made by CompAir Industrial of High Wycombe has also been redesigned to provide an improved, more flexible air power service, portable or air receiver mounted.

The range is suitable for the needs of the small industrial user, garages and similar areas.

Further information: circle 525

Technology news

Plasma-assisted hot machining

PERA, the production engineering research association, has just announced the mark II version of its equipment for the PERA Cutfast process of plasma-assisted hot machining. After inventing the process in 1970 PERA pioneered its development and application for a wide range of turning processes. Previous attempts in various countries had been made to develop other types of hot machining techniques but none had established themselves in industry. The process, patented by PERA, makes possible the achievement of extremely high machining rates, generally up to 40-times greater than those achieved by conventional methods, resulting in substantial reductions in production costs.

The PERA Cutfast process uses a high temperature plasma arc to provide a controlled source of intense localised heat which softens only that small portion of the work material removed by the cutting tool in the form of the 'chip'. Control of the plasma arc and the short time between heating and chip removal ensures that the machined surface remains metallurgically undamaged and comparatively cool, virtually all the heat being removed in the 'chip'.

Turning applications range from small workpieces surfaced with sprayed hard metal, medium sized components in, for example, manganese steels, large workpieces having weld deposited hard metals, and even larger workpieces in soft materials.

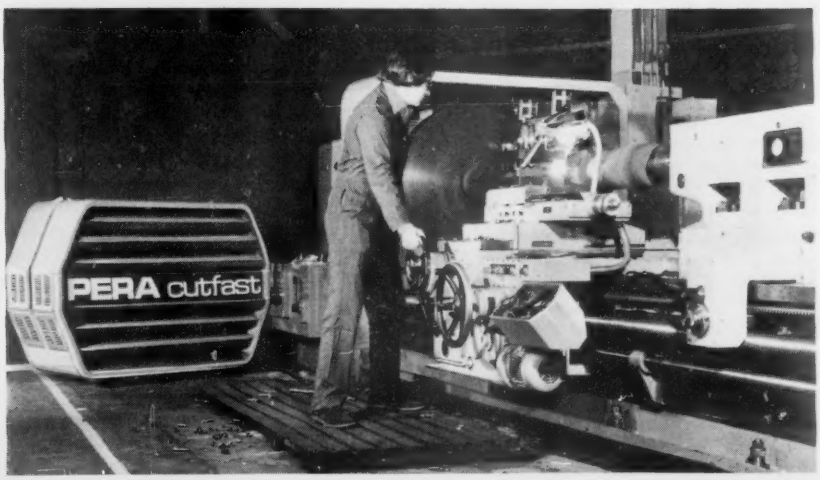
Production installations have now been commissioned in a wide variety of industries, including roll-making, pumps and valves, iron and steel manufacturing plant, mining and quarrying plant, machinery maintenance, bearings, textile machinery, electrical power generating plant and many others. Typical of the materials used in these industries are steel-based and chilled iron roll materials (which involve lengthy machining times), stainless steels, hardened alloy steels, and others, but large numbers of other materials have also been machined, including many which can normally only be machined by grinding.

Equipment consists of a control module from which the operator controls the process a mobile process master unit (incorporating a stabilised DC power supply, argon gas controls, process control circuitry, safety interlocks, etc) and plasma heating torch, complete with mounting system.

Because the mark II version is also more powerful than the earlier equipment it can cope with even heavier cuts, making its range of application correspondingly wider.

Further information: circle 526

The mark II version of PERA's equipment for the Cutfast process of plasma-assisted hot machining, fitted to a 50 hp centre lathe. Very high machining rates, up to 40-times the conventional rates are commonplace with the process and, in one application an improvement of 500-times was achieved.



Identifying plastics

There are numerous plastics products for use in building, made of many different plastics materials. These have widely differing properties and to obtain performance from a component it is important that it is made from the right material. It is therefore of considerable help, to the designer and those responsible for checking goods delivered or installed on site, to be able to identify the different plastics and know their properties.

A kit which will enable the user to compare an unknown plastics material with the samples provided and thus identify it, has been produced by the Building Research Establishment. Copies of 'Aids to the identification of plastics' are available from the Distribution Unit, Building Research Establishment, Garston, Watford WD2 7JR, price £13.50.

The kit contains 36 samples, explanatory notes and BRE Digests 69, 'Durability and application of plastics', and 93, 'Cellular plastics for building'. The properties of plastics are described and a simple procedure is outlined which will aid the identification of unknown plastics. The procedure outlined consists of three parts: visual inspection, simple handling and the effect of flame. The contents of the kit will enable the plastics commonly used in buildings to be identified according to type. It is important for the user to realise that the set is by no means exhaustive and because new plastics materials are sometimes introduced, not all specimens will be identified by this comparison. The notes recommend that the indentification procedure should be tried out on samples from the kit before attempting to identify unknown materials.

Further information: circle 527

Extracting coal from North Sea

Classified reserves of 382 million tons of coal are known to exist under the North Sea in deposits accessible to existing collieries, said Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, in answer to a parliamentary question on 24 June. Exploration for oil and gas during the last 15 years, he said, had shown the existence of additional deposits at depths greater than 4000 ft, but insufficient information was available for an assessment to be made of these reserves.

It seemed probable, Mr Eadie went on, that the winning of coal from the deep deposits in the North Sea would require unconventional technologies centred upon remote mining and control or upon in-situ conversion. The possible application of these technologies had been the subject of a special research study just completed by the NCB. Although not directly aimed at North Sea exploitation, the results would be directly applicable. The NCB was currently considering the case for expanding its long-range research, as a result of that study, he said.

Hovertrain seeks overseas support

Bliss Pendair Ltd, London, is visiting the Far East this month to demonstrate its suspended urban mass transport system.

In Singapore, Hong Kong and Tokyo it is hoped to attract interest to the Pendair suction air suspension method of moving large numbers of people in rapid, safe comfort in vehicles which are suspended from an overhead track.

Denys Bliss, inventor of the segmented type of hovercraft skirt, has now applied proven air cushion principles to the design of mass-transit trains. With the backing of civil engineers Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons Ltd the Bliss Pendair company has reached an advanced stage in its research and experimental work and now hopes to create partnerships with companies, finance houses, or transport authorities anywhere in the world with a view to building and demonstrating the system in a working environment.

Further information: circle 528

An artist's impression of the Pendair 'hovertrain'. The 50-seater is suspended from an overhead track that is supported by slender beams. It runs on a cushion of air provided by a single centrifugal fan contained within the hollow overhead track. This also carries the electricity supply and propulsion is provided by two pneumatic-tyred bogies, driven by twin electric motors. The system allows the coach to swing round curves with fewer restrictions on speed than is normal with conventional track.

Inspection by laser

British Aircraft Corporation, electronic and space systems group has developed a new engineering inspection technique which can pinpoint areas of potential weakness in large structures, such as antenna dishes, pressure vessels and airframe components.

Consisting of an illuminating laser and a camera, speckle laser light is first used to illuminate the area of interest. By taking double exposure photographs of the speckle pattern under various loaded conditions it is possible to measure distortions between one-fortieth of a micron and several millimetres.

When an optically rough surface is illuminated with laser light, the scattered radiation forms speckle patterns in all directions and at all distances from the scattering surface. The speckle pattern is related to the object and its surface texture and is displaced if the object or part of it is moved.

Speckle photography has the advantage of being able to separate the various distortions of interest to the structures engineer, in that it can identify the effects of material strain from problems due to weaknesses causing surface buckling or plastic deformation.

Unlike most laser measurement techniques it can be operated on site and out of doors. In operation the camera is set in the conventional image plane to record strain or, by using a special defocussed plane, buckling can be measured. The technique is as sensitive as holography but has a much wider measurement range.

At present the data is visually analysed but further work is aimed at an electronic solution whereby the recorded data is processed using a micro-processor-based scanning system.

Electronic and Space Systems Group at Bristol have used these methods in a variety of company projects and in addition have completed contracts for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Safety and Reliability Directorate, and the Admiralty Materials Laboratory.

It is possible that with the increasing emphasis on non-destructive test techniques and structures reliability that a remote sensing method such as this will find wide application in quality control and for routine monitoring of structures such as bridges, tunnels, oil, gas and chemical installations, etc, where for example, it could be used to detect minute fractures.

Further information: circle 529

Diagnosing brain diseases

Union Carbide Corporation has introduced an advanced diagnostic system that is more precise than conventional nuclear imaging systems in detecting possible diseases of the brain. The new scanning system, called Uniret-1. combines nuclear imaging with computerised data processing, two techniques that have revolutionised the more accurate detection of certain cancer and other diseases. Technically called radioisotope reconstructed tomography, this development provides three-dimensional pictures of distinct parts (slices) of the brain to detect the exact location and share of abnormalities that might be missed or not seen as clearly by other imaging systems.

Unlike the X-ray imaging devices introduced in the early 1970s, Uniret-1 depicts various aspects of brain function rather than merely producing pictures of tissue according to differential X-ray absorption. The function to be visualised determines which radiopharmaceutical is used and the procedures usually involved only a fraction of the radiation exposure to the patient than that from CAT X-ray devices. Union Carbide's system is also much less expensive than the CAT head X-ray devices.

Further information: circle 530

Cardboard house

Returning from the Arctic, the British North Pole expedition, led by Sir Ranulph Fiennes, has confirmed that a cardboard house became the favourite sleeping quarters of those left behind during the actual attempt on the North Pole, withstanding 80 mph winds and temperatures of minus 53°F for nearly half a year.

Probably the northern-most house ever built, the Tri-Wall house designed and built by Tri-Wall Containers Ltd of London was located at Alert in Ellesmere Island.

Conventional Tri-Wall containers made of triple fluted, fibreboard packaging material were also used on the expedition to transport more than 14 tons of food, spare parts and equipment. Some of these containers were brought back to England unopened and the foodstuffs inside were found to be in perfect condition even though they had been dropped from an aircraft into the Ice Cap, left out in gales, towed 860 miles by sledge and dipped in icy waters.

Adverse weather conditions prevented the expedition actually reaching the North Pole, as they were eventually forced to turn back by the ice breaking up 4½ weeks earlier than ever recorded. However, despite the fact that all six in the team were amateurs with no previous Polar experience, were using new and untried equipment and had no back-up forces and no local guides they nevertheless got within 167 miles of the Pole, nearer than anyone else using Skidoos (motorised sledges).

Further information: circle 531

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Parliament

Monday, 27 June

Investment on Wearside

Frederick Willey (Sunderland North) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for a statement on the report of the National Enterprise Board about investment potential of areas affected by the Plessey closures on Wearside.

Mr Varley said: 'The report makes a number of useful proposals for action by the board itself and by my own and other departments, not only on Wearside, but also in the north-east and north-west generally. The board intend to pursue vigorously the intensified regional activities proposed in the report. They are considering setting up a contracting company to undertake certain activities on behalf of small metal-working companies in the north-east and the possibility of similar action in other industrial sectors in both the north and north-west regions. The government has accepted the recommendation that there should be a widening of the differential in regional selective financial assistance in favour of special development areas. This change will apply to all such areas in the UK. In those areas we intend to increase from two to three the number of possible interest-free years for government loans and interest relief grants for suitable viable employment generating projects. We shall also increase the rent-free periods for government factories in appropriate cases.' (See *Trade and Industry*, 1 July, page 655.)

Chemical projects

Mr T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what advantages he estimated would be available to industry for bringing forward any of the 130 major chemical projects which were being appraised, and if he would list the grants and type of financial assistance available to industry which took advantage of the government proposals.

Mr Cryer said the chemical industry was eligible for regional financial incentives, including regional development grants and selective financial assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972. Companies in the industry could also apply for assistance under section 8 through the selective investment scheme towards major new investments. The 130 applications received under this scheme to date covered a wide spectrum of manufacturing industry.

NEB activities

David Knox (Leek) asked how many new firms had been established as a direct result of the activities of the National Enterprise Board.

'Five,' replied Mr Huckfield.

EEC trade

Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for the latest estimate of the United Kingdom's balance of trade with the rest of the EEC.

Mr Meacher said that in the year ended the first quarter of 1977, the United Kingdom had a visible trade deficit, on a balance of payments basis, with the EEC of £2,235 million. This compared with £2,077 million in 1976 as a whole, in both cases less than the deficit in 1975.

Mr Knox asked what percentage of exports from the United Kingdom went to other EEC countries in each of the past four years.

Mr Meacher gave the figures shown in the table:

UK EXPORTS TO EEC AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK EXPORTS

Percentages, balance of payments basis

1973	32.5
1974	33.8
1975	32.3
1976	35.6

Colin Shepherd (Hereford) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for a table showing total imports of the commodities set out below, by weight or volume as relevant, firstly from the EEC and secondly from the rest of the world: live animals, meat and meat products, fish, cereals and cereal preparations, fruit and vegetables, sugar and sugar preparations, honey, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, feeding stuffs for animals, and other food preparations not covered in these categories.

Mr Meacher gave the information shown in the table:

UK IMPORTS 1976

	Unit	EEC	Rest of world
Live animals	Thousand	1,799	136
Meat and meat products	Thousand metric tons	584	485
Fish	Thousand metric tons	54	148
Cereals and cereal preparations	Thousand metric tons	5,070	3,868
Fruit and vegetables	Thousand metric tons	1,090	2,840
Sugar and sugar preparations	Thousand metric tons	388	2,370
Honey	Thousand metric tons	3	11
Coffee	Thousand metric tons	11	101
Tea	Thousand metric tons	18	206
Cocoa	Thousand metric tons	9	118
Spices	Thousand metric tons	1	16
Feeding stuffs for animals	Thousand metric tons	503	1,119
Other food preparations	Thousand metric tons	703	224

Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) wanted to know the amounts in £ sterling of the cost of imported food and fuels, respectively, from the EEC countries over the past three months ended 31 May 1977, and the amounts of oil and coal, respectively, which the United Kingdom exported to those countries during the same period.

In the three months ended May 1977 the value of imports of food (including live animals) and fuels from the EEC was £622 million and £261 million, respectively, Mr Meacher said. Exports of petroleum and petroleum products and of coal, coke and briquettes to the EEC were £250 million and £12 million, respectively.

Roofing slates

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for the volume and value of roofing slates that were imported and exported by the United Kingdom for the most recent available year.

Mr Meacher said that in the first five months of this year, 1200 m tons of slate roofing and wall tiles were imported, valued at £160,000 cif and 1000 m tons valued at £211,000 fob were exported. Comparable figures were not available for 1976.

Ferrous scrap from the USA

Stan Crowther (Rotherham) asked how much ferrous scrap had been imported from the United States of America in the last 12 months, and at what average price per tonne.

Mr Meacher: 'In the 12 months ending April 1977, 431 000 tonnes were imported at an average value of £73 per tonne. This average value derived from the import statistics is not a true price and would be influenced by different qualities of scrap, transport costs and other factors.'

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Robert Cryer
Leslie Huckfield

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State: Roy Hattersley
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Registering business names

John Wakeham (Maldon) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would list his statutory duties with regard to the registration of business names.

Mr Clinton Davis said the Registration of Business Names Act 1916 (as amended by the Companies Acts 1947 and 1976) empowered the secretary of state to:

- appoint the Registrar of Business Names;
- make rules concerning –
  - the fees (within limits prescribed in the act) to be paid to the registrar;
  - the forms to be used under the act;
  - the duties to be performed by the registrar;
  - the performance by assistant registrars and other officers of acts required to be done by the registrar;
  - generally, the conduct and regulation of registration under the act;
- hear appeals against the decision of the registrar;
- request information for the purposes of ascertaining liability to register under the act;
- and allow an extension of time in which to report a change of registered particulars to the registrar.

Pilotage service

Sir Stephen McAdden (Southend East) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to what extent pilots were being kept informed of his department's views on changes which may affect their future. Mr A. P. Costain (Folkestone and Hythe) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to what extent he had consulted with pilots who were actively engaged in the day-to-day running of pilotage over proposed changes to its organisation within the United Kingdom.

Mr Clinton Davies replied: 'My department attaches the greatest importance to close consultations with pilots' representatives on all matters affecting the pilotage service. The advisory committee on pilotage is seeking the views of pilots and other interested parties on what changes to the organisation of local pilotage authorities are desirable. I hope that their first report on proposals for legislation will soon be available to the interested organisations.'

Liquor measures

Ron Lewis (Carlisle) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, in view of the difficulty

of licensees and their staff in dispensing an exact amount of liquor as required by law, if he would consider amending legislation to allow for a maximum and minimum tolerance level.

Mr Fraser: 'No. While I accept that the serving of draught beer or cider in brim measures can present difficulties I do not believe that it would be in the best interests of consumers to legalise tolerance levels on quantity delivered. It is open to licensees to use oversize lined glasses and my department is currently considering whether brim measures should be phased out.'

EEC food prices

George Rodgers (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection by how much the general level of prices was above or below that prevailing in London in each of the other capital cities of EEC countries according to the latest available information.

Mr Maclennan said: According to estimates produced by the statistical office of the European communities, comparative levels, based on a survey of prices carried out in October 1975, were as shown in the table.

CONSUMER PURCHASING POWER PARITIES FOR EEC CAPITALS (LONDON = 100)

Bonn	129	Brussels	122
Paris	131	Luxembourg	113
Rome	101	Dublin	98
Amsterdam	119	Copenhagen	147

The estimates were based on selections of goods and services normally consumed by households in each country, but excluding health and housing. An explanation of the methods used, together with details of the estimates, was given in the Department of Employment *Gazette* (vol. 85, no. 5).

Flatted factories

Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, if he would sponsor a programme of building advance flatted factories in inner city areas to create jobs and encourage small businesses which will not damage amenity to return to those areas.

Mr Cryer said the department had already adapted its advance factory programmes so as to locate factory units in inner city areas. Some 52 of these were small units suitable for smaller firms. He was asking the English Industrial Estates Corporation to advise him on the potential of flatted factories to satisfy the industrial development needs of inner city areas within the department's advance factory programme.

Tuesday, 28 June

British exports to S. Africa

David Knox (Leek) asked for the value of British exports to South Africa in each of the past five years, and what percentage of total British exports this represented in each of those years.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

	UK exports to South Africa (£ million, fob)	Percentage of total UK exports
1972	308	3.2
1973	374	3.0
1974	525	3.2
1975	684	3.4
1976	645	2.5

Horticultural glass imports

Ernest Perry (Wandsworth, Battersea South) asked if the Department of trade had concluded its investigation into the large amounts of horticultural glass being imported into the United Kingdom and when the findings would be published.

Mr Meacher said that his department had completed its anti-dumping investigation into imports of horticultural glass originating in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR; a public announcement was made on 30 May 1977. In the case of Poland, Romania and the USSR varying degress of dumping were found and satisfactory voluntary undertakings as to future price levels were received from the exporters concerned. Imports from Czechoslovakia were found not to be entering the country at dumped prices.

Intra-Efta and intra-EEC trade

Dafydd Wigley (Caernavon) asked for the levels of intra-EFTA and intra-EEC trade, respectively, during each year since 1974.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

US $ million

	1974	1975	1976
Intra-EEC trade			
EEC exports to EEC	139,027	145,816	167,544
EEC imports from EEC	139,606	147,544	168,502
Intra-EFTA trade			
Efta exports to Efta	9,496	9,877	10,274
Efta imports from Efta	9,296	9,950	10,460

Exports are valued fob and imports cif.
Sources:
OECD Series A December 1975, May 1977.
IMF Direction of Trade May 1977.

EEC steel trade

Mr Wigley asked for total imports and exports of steel, respectively, by the enlarged EEC during each year since 1974.

Mr Meacher explained that available international sources of statistics did not show steel separately. The following figures showed trade in iron and steel (SITC 67):

Value US $ million

	1974	1975	1976
EEC imports of iron and steel	13,267	12,569	13,694
EEC exports of iron and steel	22,426	21,421	19,220

Sources:
1974/75 OECD Statistics of Foreign Trade Series B.
1976 Eurostat Monthly Trade Bulletin.

Mr Wigley also asked for the imports of steel products, expressed in tonnes, into the UK from each of the eight member states of the EEC during each of the last six years and for the corresponding exports from the UK.

Mr Meacher said that information for 1971 to 1975 was published in the *Iron and Steel Industry Annual Statistics* for 1972 to 1975, copies of which were available in the House of Commons library. He gave the following information for 1976:

Thousand metric tons

	Imports	Exports
Federal Republic of Germany	760	237
France	287	147
Italy	273	140
Netherlands	936	103
Belgium-Luxembourg	399	76
Irish Republic	30	191
Denmark	6	91

Courtaulds' Skelmersdale factory

Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked if any government money paid to Courtaulds Ltd in respect of their Skelmersdale factory had been recovered.

Mr Cryer referred to the replies to the member for Chorley on 27 January 1977 (*Trade and Industry*, 4 February 1977, page 300) and said there had been no change in the position in that £3.8 million had been paid to Courtaulds in respect of Skelmersdale Mill in grant aid, none of the money had yet been recovered, but the amount to be repaid as a result of the closure was still to be determined in the light of the eventual use of the assets.

Small firms information centres

Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked how many inquiries had been received at each of the small firms information centres in the United Kingdom during each month in the present year.

Mr Cryer gave the information below:

Centre	January	February	March	April	May
Birmingham	894	811	887	390	378
Bristol	885	769	1013	642	772
Cardiff	647	605	621	374	483
Glasgow	759	868	1100	645	625
Leeds	915	904	1230	712	829
London	1467	1233	1332	889	1245
Luton	858	815	968	570	724
Manchester (including Liverpool Sub-Office)	940	928	882	621	832
Newcastle	796	955	974	536	620
Nottingham	596	472	603	395	711

Hotel and catering industry

Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked the Secretary of State for Trade with which representative bodies in the hotel and catering industry he had recently met, other than statutory bodies such as the tourist boards or the British Tourist Authority.

Mr Meacher replied that his rt hon friend had not held any such meeting since the occasion mentioned in his answer of 25 March. He had a series of early meetings planned with representative interests having local concern in the development of tourism, including the consultations announced in his rt hon friend's reply to the question from the member for Kingston-upon-Hull (Central) on 20 May. The Department of Trade was naturally regularly in touch with commercial interests representative of the industry on a variety of topics, he added.

Mr Adley also asked what further steps had been taken concerning the proposals statutorily to register hotel and guest house accommodation, in view of the activities of so-called pirate operators competing unfairly with small hotels and guest-houses.

Mr Meacher said he was well aware that competition from casual accommodation at the height of the season was a source of anxiety to some regular proprietors. With the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, he was reviewing the operation of a voluntary registration scheme having regard to all relevant factors.

Liquid contents of kegs

Ron Lewis (Carlisle) asked what was the latest position regarding marking of kegs showing the liquid contents.

Mr Fraser said that at present there was no requirement to mark wholesale prepacks such as kegs or casks with an indication of the quantity of their contents. One of the recommendations in the recent report of the working party on metrological control systems was that the adoption of the average contents system could provide the opportunity for bringing such containers within the scope of quantity marking legislation. He intended to examine the need for legislation in this particular case, in consultation with interested parties, when the average system had been implemented.

Clothing industry scheme

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked what was the total level of grants made under the clothing industry scheme since the terms of the scheme were made more attractive in an attempt to encourage applicants in December 1976.

Mr Cryer replied that, since the terms of the scheme were improved in December 1976, £1,781,300 had been offered under the scheme towards the cost of 109 projects.

British Airways' computers

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked how many orders for computers had been made by British Airways, by means of open-tender system, in the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that one main frame data-processing computer was purchased in each of these years. Tenders were invited for the two most recent purchases, but tendering would not have been relevant for the computer purchased in 1974-75 because it was simply for enhancement of an existing facility.

Aircraft noise

William Molloy (Ealing North) asked for a list of the endeavours of the Department of Trade to reduce aircraft noise over the London borough of Ealing.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that examples of action taken were the noise certification of new types of aircraft, and, in respect of Heathrow in particular, restrictions on night jet movements, the preferential runway system, noise abatement take-off procedures, including the meeting of specified noise levels.

£ million

	Sectoral schemes (to 31 May 1977)	Accelerated projects scheme	Selective investment scheme (to 31 May 1977)	Total for each region
Scotland	7.8	2.2	—	9.8
Wales	0.6	2.3	—	2.9
Northern	5.9	3.0	1.4	10.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	18.4	21.8	0.2	40.4
North West	3.3	8.3	—	11.6
East Midlands	5.1	1.4	—	6.5
West Midlands	13.7	8.5	0.6	22.8
South West	4.1	2.9	—	7.0
Eastern	4.7	17.0	0.4	22.1
London and South East	3.5	2.5	—	6.0
Other*	—	14.1	—	14.1
Total	66.9	84.0	2.6	153.5

* Projects spread over more than one region.

Section 8 assistance

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for a table showing the cost of financial assistance under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 for each region since the introduction of the scheme.

Mr Cryer said the amounts of financial assistance offered for projects in each region under particular section 8 schemes were as in the table above. He also said that, in addition, some £360 million had been committed in assistance, which could not be divided by region, under the offshore supplies scheme and to individual companies outside section 8 schemes.

Protection of holidaymakers

William Molloy (Ealing North) asked what new proposals there were to safeguard the interests of clients of tour operators who had booked holidays for the coming summer.

Mr Meacher answered that the benefits of the air travel reserve fund would continue to be available. It was, of course, important that holidaymakers should make certain that their business was placed with licensed air travel organisers, and he was considering how this would be more effectively communicated to the public.

Air services agreement

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked whether under the new air services agreement, a US carrier will be able to operate a cargo-only service between Houston and London in conjunction with the British carrier who would otherwise have sole rights on this route.

Mr Dell said that both British Caledonian and a US carrier would operate non-stop all-cargo services between Houston and London from the date of signature of the new agreement. However, whereas British Caledonian would be entitled to operate a non-stop all-cargo service from Atlanta after three years, this right would not be available at any time to a US carrier.

Mr Trotter asked what restrictions on United Kingdom-United States charter flights were expected as a result of the recent air services agreement.

Mr Dell replied, 'None'. On the contrary, he added, the new agreement provided that the present memorandum of understanding on charters, under which the Americans lifted their severe restrictions on the access of UK charter airlines to the US market, would be renewed annually (subject to certain conditions), pending the negotiations of a permanent bilateral agreement on north Atlantic charter services. It had been agreed that the bilateral agreement would contain, among other things, provision for the freedom of market access to which he attached great importance.

Mr Trotter asked the Secretary of State for Trade why he agreed that US operators should continue to be able to carry passengers from the United Kingdom to Europe and what equivalent right would be available to United Kingdom carriers in the United States.

Mr Dell said, 'In a negotiation of this type, it is impossible to get all one wants. However, there will be a substantial immediate reduction in the points in Europe to which US airlines can continue to carry UK originating traffic and the majority of those that remain are to be phased out over the next five years. In return, UK airlines will get rights to carry traffic between the USA and Canada and points in Latin America.'

Mr Trotter asked whether, under the new air services agreement, Laker Airways remained a United Kingdom designated flag carrier on the London-New York route and whether the secretary of state hoped to be able to negotiate better terms for Laker's United States of America permit for the Skytrain service than that at present granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board for the service.

Mr Dell referred to his statement on 23 June when he announced that he intended to designate Laker Airways as the second UK airline on the London/New York route. He was still considering the conditions that the CAB attached to Laker's US permit and its restricted period.

Mr Trotter asked to what extent United States of America scheduled or supplemented operators would be able to operate services similar to the Laker Skytrain as a result of the recent agreement, on the London-New York route and on other United Kingdom to United States routes.

Mr Dell answered that, under the new agreement, only one US scheduled carrier would be able to operate on the agreed routes to the UK, except on the routes from New York and from Los Angeles, where two US carriers could be designated. The extent to which these carriers would be able to offer Skytrain-type services would be a matter for the aeronautical authorities on both sides, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the new agreement.

Mr Trotter asked what reduction was expected to take place in seat capacity on the United Kingdom-United States air route as a result of the new air services agreement.

Mr Dell said the new capacity control mechanism should prevent capacity on the north Atlantic routes from rising more rapidly than the demand. He expected that there would, therefore, be less capacity than if the old agreement had continued.

Mr Trotter asked the Secretary of State for Trade how he intended to satisfy himself in practice that the capacity controls to be included under the new agreement could be effectively enforced.

Mr Dell said the method of implementing the capacity control mechanism was clearly laid down in the new agreement. The agreement also included provision for a review at the end of four years, when any defect would be taken into account.

UK-US air market

Neville Trotter asked for the present value in money terms of the total United Kingdom-United States air market, for the United Kingdom and United States percentage shares of the market, for an estimate of the total market in 1981 expressed in current pound sterling, and what were expected to be the United Kingdom and United States shares in that year.

Mr Dell said that in 1976 the value of the UK-US scheduled airline market under the Bermuda agreement was £378 million of which the UK share was nearly 43 per cent. In 1981 the CAA expected the market to have grown to some £838 million in current (ie 1981) prices, or £640 million at today's prices.

In the new agreement UK airlines had solo rights from Manchester indefinitely and to Houston for three years. On all other routes they would face competition from US airlines. There was no provision for fixing market shares, and market share would be determined by the competitiveness of UK airlines. Any estimates of market share under conditions of competition must be highly speculative, but he expected UK airlines to have fairer opportunities under the new agreement than they would have done under the Bermuda agreement to fight for a bigger share of this growing market.

UK-US air fares

Neville Trotter asked what change in United Kingdom-United States air fares he expected to see in real terms up to 1981.

Mr Dell said that the Civil Aviation Authority estimated that, if the capacity control arrangements in the new agreement worked out as was hoped, there would be a modest reduction in north Atlantic scheduled passenger air fares in real terms by 1981.

Growth of UK-US air travel

Neville Trotter asked what had been the annual growth in recent years in United Kingdom-United States air travel; and what rate of annual growth was expected up to 1981.

Mr Dell said that the changes in total UK/US north Atlantic passenger traffic over the previous year (including both scheduled and charter services) since 1972 had been as follows:

	per cent
1973	+3.6
1974	−11.9
1975	+0.5
1976	+19.7

The Civil Aviation Authority estimated that this traffic would grow by some 8 per cent per annum between 1977 and 1981.

Wednesday, 29 June

European regional fund

Neil Marten (Banbury) asked what was the EEC proposal for money available to the United Kingdom in 1978 in pounds sterling from the European regional development fund; what was the net figure after the United Kingdom contribution to the fund; and how this compared with the government's own expenditure on regional aid.

Mr Cryer replied that the commission had proposed that the European regional development fund for 1978 should comprise 750 million European units of account (EUA) or approximately £495 million, of which 650 million EUA, or approximately £429 million, would be allocated according to national quotas, and that the United Kingdom quota should be 28 per cent as at present. If this proposal was endorsed the United Kingdom could therefore expect to receive about £120 million from the quota section of the fund (a proportion of this aid would be for infrastructure projects), and would also be able to apply for assistance from the non-quota section.

The United Kingdom contributed to the community budget as a whole. The European commission presented the preliminary draft budget for 1978 to the council on 15 June; it totalled 11 850 million EUA, equivalent to about £7,745 million. The council and the European parliament had not yet taken decisions on the commission's proposals and it was not therefore possible to indicate now the likely total UK contribution to the 1978 budget. The latest forecast of the United Kingdom contribution to the budget in 1978 was £810 million gross.

Mr Cryer also said that the fund contributed towards the cost of assistance to industrial projects and the cost of infrastructure projects. It was estimated that national expenditure on UK regional aids to industry would be £583 million in 1977-78 and £649 million in 1978-79. It was not possible to produce comprehensive estimates of expenditure on those infrastructure projects which might qualify for assistance for the fund since these programmes (eg water, sewerage, ports) were not determined on a regional basis.

Section 7 assistance

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked what proposals the government had considered for the reduction or abolition of financial assistance for regional development under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972.

Mr Cryer answered that there had been no general proposals to reduce or abolish selective financial assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972. One proposal to withdraw temporarily section 7 assistance from a particular sector of industry (isoglucose manufacture) had been received from the commission of the EEC and had been accepted and the commission was con-

sidering making a further proposal relating to milk products.

Govan Shipbuilders

Harry Selby (Glasgow, Govan) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he intended to make any alteration in the financial structure of Govan Shipbuilders before the company vested in British Shipbuilders.

Mr Kaufman replied that the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry had told the house on 30 June 1972 that the government would provide adequate financial support for Govan Shipbuilders Ltd for a period of five years or until it attained commercial viability if that was earlier. In August 1975 he announced an extension of this period of support to the end of 1979 subject to certain conditions. The house was informed that the government's financing of the company would take the form recommended by Hill Samuel; viz equity for fixed capital, loan for working capital, and grants for losses. As a matter of convenience the greater part of the government's investment had initially taken the form of loans with the intention that these should in due course be converted into the form recommended.

To meet the intention previously announced to the house, Mr Kaufman said he proposed before the company passed to British Shipbuilders to convert £14 million of the outstanding loan to shares, so that the government equity investment would equal the direct assistance given to the company for acquisition of fixed assets; to convert the remainder of the loan at present outstanding of £9.25 million to grant to meet past losses. He would also pay to Govan Shipbuilders as grant the remainder of their unpaid losses as at 30 June 1977, some £6.6 million. The sum to be paid to Govan would exceed the sum currently provided in estimates and approval for a supplementary estimate will be sought in due course. The conversion of loan to equity and to grant, although involving no new public expenditure, would also necessitate supplementary estimates.

Scott Lithgow

Neil Carmichael (Glasgow, Kelvingrove) asked whether negotiations had taken place to bring Scott Lithgow Group's remaining shipbuilding operations into British Shipbuilders.

Mr Kaufman said that certain subsidiary companies of Scott Lithgow were listed in schedule 2 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 as companies which would vest in British Shipbuilders on 1 July. Certain of its remaining subsidiaries were nevertheless an integral part of the group's shipbuilding operations as were the facilities owned by Scott Lithgow Drydocks Ltd. With the agreement of the Scott Lithgow group and British Shipbuilders arrangements had been made for Scott Lithgow Ltd, which manages the shipbuilding business, and Scott Lithgow Drydocks Ltd, which is its ship repair company, to vest in British Shipbuilders on 1 July in the same way as companies listed in schedule 2 of the act. The companies in the Scott Lithgow group at present listed in schedule 2 of the act would thus now come into public ownership as subsidiaries of Scott Lithgow Ltd rather than being vested directly in the corporation.

Textile machinery to Hong Kong

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked what had been the level of exports of textile machinery to Hong Kong in each of the last five years.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

UK EXPORTS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY* TO HONG KONG

	£ million fob
1972	2.0
1973	1.7
1974	1.5
1975	3.0
1976	3.7

* SITC Codes 717.11, 717.12, 717.13, 717.14 and 717.15 (part). Includes parts and accessories.

Registration of bedroom accommodation

Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked what proportion of the total stock of available bedroom accommodation in hotels and guest-houses was estimated to be registered under the voluntary registration schemes currently being operated by the various statutory tourist boards.

Mr Meacher replied that precise comparisons of the voluntary registration schemes with other statistics of such bedroom accommodation were not possible, but it seemed likely that they covered about half of the stock.

Trade figures

Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked for the latest balance of trade between Israel and the United Kingdom.

Mr Meacher said that figures of the United Kingdom's crude trade balance – that is the difference between exports valued fob and imports valued cif – with Israel could be derived from information in table 1B of the monthly publication *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

In reply to Iain Sproat (Aberdeen South) who asked for the balance of trade between the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, the USSR, Romania, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, respectively, Mr Meacher again referred to table 1B of *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

Grunwick's annual returns

John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth) and Ted Fletcher (Darlington) asked about the returns of Grunwick Ltd.

Mr Clinton Davis answered that Grunwick Processing Laboratories Ltd had submitted an annual return in respect of every year since its incorporation in 1965, with the exception of 1976. Almost all, however, were lodged after the period allowed by the act. Accounts and related documents, required by the act to be annexed to each return covering a period in which such accounts were laid before a general meeting of the company, had also been submitted for each year between 1969 and 1974, but, because no general meetings had been held since 1969, except in 1973, it was not possible to identify the extent of the default in filing such accounts in terms of the Companies Act 1948. The company was in default in respect of the annual return for 1976. As the latest accounts filed related to the year ending 31 March 1974, it also appeared to be in default in that respect for 1975 and 1976. As on previous occasions the company had been advised that these defaults might lead to criminal prosecution of its directors, and the matter would be referred to the department's solicitors if the default persisted.

Company profits

Frank Allaun (Salford East) asked for an estimate of the effect on prices of the 40 per cent increase in profits over the last 12 months.

Mr Maclennan said that, based on the latest provisional estimate, the increase in company profits for the first quarter of 1977 over the same quarter for the previous year was just under 30 per cent. This had resulted in part from North Sea oil operations and from exports. It was impossible to give a reliable estimate of the effect of the increase on domestic prices.

TV rental

Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he would submit the forthcoming increases in television rental charges to the new Price Commission under the Price Commission Bill when enacted.

Mr Maclennan said, 'No. The facts about tv rental were set out in the report which the Price Commission completed last winter. The new commission will be able to take account of them, and of other relevant factors, when considering any increases in tv rentals prenotified to it. Increases prenotified up to 31 July must comply with the present price code.'

Retail price index

Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) asked by what percentage prices had risen since February 1974; and if he could give separate percentages in respect of Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom.

Mr Maclennan said that between 19 February 1974 and 17 May 1977 the retail price index rose by 78.7 per cent. A separate percentage for Scotland was not available.

Directive on consumer credit

Robert Edwards (Wolverhampton South East) asked for an estimate of the effects of the proposed EEC directive on consumer credit.

Mr Fraser replied that a preliminary draft of a commission proposal for a directive on consumer credit was under consideration by experts of the nine. Such a directive would be intended to effect a degree of harmonisation of consumer credit laws in the community. An aspect of particular importance to the UK was how far any proposals would impinge upon the arrangements under this country's own Consumer Credit Act.

Thursday, 30 June

Statutory royalty rate

William Small (Glasgow) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, whether he had received the report of the public inquiry held to consider the statutory royalty rate provided for in section 8 of the Copyright Act 1956.

Mr Dell replied that he had received a very careful report prepared by Mr H. E. Francis, QC in which he found that the present statutory rate of royalty had not, in the words of section 8, 'ceased to be equitable'. Consequently he did not propose to make any change. He was arranging for the report to be published.

Air services agreement

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked which British airlines were designated as carriers to Los Angeles under the Bermuda agreement; and which airline had now been designated under the revised air services agreement.

Mr Dell said that under the 1946 Bermuda agreement, British Airways and British Caledonian were designated for the Los Angeles route. Under the new agreement he intended, as he announced in his statement of 23 June, to keep open the choice of the route, other than New York, on which two British carriers could be designated.

UK-Czechoslovakia trade

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for a table showing the total value of imports and exports between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia, analysed by each of the main sections of trade, for each of the last five years.

Mr Meacher said the information was published in tables I and III of volume I of the annual statements of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom for years 1972 to 1974, and in table II and V of the December issues of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom* for 1975 and 1976.

UK exports to Commonwealth

David Knox (Leek) asked what percentage of exports from the United Kingdom went to Commonwealth countries in 1952, 1962 and 1972 and how this compared with the figure for 1976.

Mr Meacher said the figures were as follows:

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS TO THE COMMONWEALTH* AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS

Percentages, overseas trade statistics basis

1952	38
1962	29
1972	18½
1976	15

* As at present constituted.

Accelerated projects scheme

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked what amount of financial assistance had gone to Wales, Scotland and England, respectively, under the accelerated projects scheme.

Mr Cryer said the amounts of financial assistance offered for projects in Wales, Scotland and England, and payments made up to 31 May 1977 were as follows:

£ million

	Offers	Payments
Wales	2.250	0.065
Scotland	2.222	0.358
England	79.112	9.810
Other*	0.587	—
Total	84.171	10.233

* Projects spread over two countries.

Incentives for investment

Dafydd Wigley (Caernavon) asked for a list of those incentives for manufacturing industries to invest and increase their employment in special development areas and development areas, that were not available outside these areas; and what was the annual cost of each of these schemes.

Mr Cryer said that the main incentives for manufacturing industry to invest in special development areas (SDAs) and development areas (DAs) which are not available elsewhere were as follows:

£ million

	Cost in 1976/77
Regional development grants on new plant and machinery at 22 per cent in SDAs and 20 per cent in DAs Regional development grants on new buildings and works at 22 per cent in SDAs and 20 per cent in DAs (and in intermediate areas (IAs))	369.4
Regional selective financial assistance (also available in IAs)	68.0
Government advance factories (also available in IAs)	20.5

Mr Cryer also said that improved terms for regional selective financial assistance in SDAs were announced on 27 June. In addition, industry in the SDAs and DAs was eligible for certain free training services, help for workers transferred from other areas and preferential treatment when tendering for government contracts. In SDAs, small firms taking on additional employees would be eligible for a small firms employment subsidy as from 1 July 1977.

He pointed out that the figure for advance factories included expenditure by the Scottish and Welsh development agencies.

Selective investment scheme

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked how many companies had submitted requests for assistance under the selective financial assistance scheme launched in December 1976; how many were approved and how many rejected; and what was the total level of grants so far under the scheme.

Mr Cryer answered that the selective investment scheme had got off to an encouraging start. Since the scheme was announced his department had received 133 applications covering the whole spectrum of manufacturing industry. Of these nine had so far been approved, representing assistance of some £4 million to bring forward projects costing £43 million creating 712 jobs and preserving 3457 jobs. A further 42 applications had either been withdrawn or rejected.

Industry act schemes

Mr Clarke asked what proposed Industry Act schemes had been submitted by the government to the EEC commission for their consideration or approval; and when decisions were expected in each case.

Mr Cryer replied that all the sectoral industry schemes under section 8 had been agreed with the EEC commission under the usual procedures, and discussions were continuing on a scheme for the instrumentation and automation sector.

'T & I' subscriptions and sales

Subscriptions and sales inquiries about *Trade and Industry* should be directed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY, or through any bookseller.

Industrial Development Advisory Board

Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked for a list of the members in the Industrial Development Advisory Board, together with their directorships.

Mr Cryer said the membership of the Industrial Development Advisory Board was as follows:

Member	Directorships
Sir Robert Clark (chairman)	Hill Samuel and Co Ltd (and certain of its subsidiaries) Hill Samuel Group Ltd Bank of England Black-Clawson International Ltd British Leyland Ltd City and International Trust Ltd Eagle Star Insurance Trust Ltd Hickson and Welch (Holdings) Ltd Imperial Metal Industries Ltd Marchwiel Holdings Ltd Parsons and Whittemore Ltd Parsons and Whittemore Lydon Ltd Royal Opera House Trust Ltd
Sir William Barlow	Ransome Hoffman Pollard Ltd Glynwed Ltd Royal Worcester Ltd
Sir Kenneth Bond	GEC Ltd AEI Ltd English Electric Co Ltd GEC-Schrieber Ltd
The rt hon Lord Brown	Anglesey Aluminium
Mr D. R. Chilvers	None
Mr S. T. Graham	Midland Bank Ltd Clydesdale Bank Ltd Northern Bank Ltd Midland Bank Insurance Services Ltd
Mr E. A. B. Hammond	None
Mr C. A. Hogg	International Paint Co Ltd CIA Mexicana de Pinturas International Courtaulds Ltd Holborn Property Co Ltd Novaceta SPA (Italy) Shalimar Paints Ltd (India) Wertog Properties Ltd
Mr J. D. Hughes	None
Mr F. S. McWhirter	None
Mr C. H. Urwin	National Enterprise Board National Freight Corporation

Mr Cryer explained that arrangements were made to avoid conflicts of interest when cases were taken by the board.

Regional development associations

Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk) asked why the North West Industrial Development Association was to receive only £135,000 in 1977-78 compared with the £250,000 promised to the North of England Development Council, when the north-west had a higher number of unemployed.

Mr Cryer said that the grants were allocated to the English regional development associations on the basis of the numbers of unemployed in the development areas in the regions covered by these associations. In May of this year the figures were 100 822 in the northern region and 78 189 in the north-west region. In deciding the size of the grants more weight had been given to the northern region because of the deep-seated structural unemployment and the particular problems of the industries there.

Mr Kilroy-Silk asked why Scotland received £124.4 million of regional expenditure in 1975-76 compared with the £71.3 million received by the north-west and why the northern development area received nearly twice as much regional preferential money as the north-west region.

Mr Cryer said his department's regional expenditure on any area depended on its assisted status and on industry's response to the incentives offered. On 9 June this year unemployment, as a percentage of the total number of employees, in the north and in Scotland was higher than in the north-west; the rates were 7.5 per cent in the north-west, 8.6 per cent in the north and 8.6 per cent in Scotland.

Mr Kilroy-Silk also asked what was the grant paid in each of the last four years to the North West Industrial Development Association and the North of England Development Council.

Mr Cryer said the grants paid to the North West Industrial Development Association and the North of England Development Council for the years in question were as follows:

	NWIDA	NEDC
1973	£20 000	£40 000
1974	£67 500	£100 000
1975	£67 500	£106 600
1976	£67 500	£106 600

Friday, 1 July

Regional development grants

David Howell (Guildford) asked for estimates for the latest year for which figures were available showing the variability of government expenditure per job created or maintained under the system of regional development grants.

Mr Cryer said that, as was explained in the white paper 'Industrial and Regional Development' issued in March 1972 (cmnd 4942), regional development grants were not limited solely to projects which provided employment. No statistics were available of the number of jobs created or maintained by these grants.

Grunwick Ltd

Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) and John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth) asked whether the necessary steps would be taken to wind up the affairs of Grunwick Ltd in view of their persistent default in respect of the Companies Act, with regard to the prompt furnishing of returns and in respect of the holding of annual meetings of the company.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the Companies Act 1948, section 224(1)(b) provided that an application for winding up on such grounds could be presented only by a shareholder in the company.

Aberdeen's development status

Iain Sproat (Aberdeen South) and Alick Buchanan-Smith (North Angus and Mearns) asked about changes in Aberdeen's development area status.

Mr Cryer said the Aberdeen Travel to Work Area was designated as an Intermediate Area as from 14 April 1977 but transitional arrangements provided that regional development grants would continue to be available on plant and machinery provided before 1 April 1978 and that industrial development certificates would not be needed before that date.

Similarly selective financial assistance would in qualifying cases still be offered until 31 March 1978 at the level appropriate to a development area. Administrative arrangements were also being made for the other regional incentives.

Development area grants

Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked what financial assistance and grants to encourage new employment in special development, development and intermediate areas had been made to insurance, banking and business services, respectively.

Mr Cryer said that up to 31 May 1977, offers of regional selective assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 had been made (see below) in aid of new employment projects having a choice of location between the assisted areas and elsewhere. New employment in these sectors also arose from government assistance to manufacturing industry and the consequent increase in demand which they created locally for business services.

	SDA		DA		IA	
	Amount £'000	Established employment arising	Amount £'000	Established employment arising	Amount £'000	Established employment arising
Insurance	778	392	66	65	78	118
Banking	115	150	130	214	2 476	2 005
Other business services	849	996	718	554	1 543	2 140

European community news

'Useful but not dramatic' summit closes UK presidency

Need for sustained expansion of world economic activity consistent with a further reduction of the rate of inflation and of unemployment was recognised by the nine EEC heads of government, following a review of economic developments at their London meeting on 29 and 30 June. For the text of the council statement on growth and employment, see box, right.

In a statement to the Commons on 30 June the Prime Minister said that unemployment had been a leading theme of the discussions, particularly employment of young people and of women and Mr Callaghan said he had been able to report to other heads of government details of the youth opportunities programme which had been announced in the Commons on 29 June by Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment (see page 5). This initiative had been very much welcomed.

EIB activities

Mr Callaghan explained that following the European council in Rome last March he had written to the chairman of the governors of the European Investment Bank asking for proposals from the bank to promote investment and employment. He had reported to the London council that in reply the chairman had given a positive indication of an immediate expansion in the bank's activities which could lead to lending within the community of about £750 million in 1977 and £1 billion in 1978.

Members of the council had emphasised the importance of the commitments made by some heads of government to the achievement of specific growth targets in 1977 and the need to promote stability and to seek expansion through export-led growth.

Commission study

Mr Callaghan said that the council had invited the commission to study certain sectors of industries in their countries which were adversely affected by structural changes in the economy whilst adhering to the view that a liberal commercial policy was in the best interests of the community and of the world as a whole.

Mr Callaghan said that he had been able to bring other heads of governments up to date on the passage of events in southern Africa, including an account of the discussions at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting, It was agreed that the situation was growing in seriousness and that the foreign ministers would continue to exchange views in order to achieve a concerted policy.

There had been a useful exchange of views on east-west relations and President Giscard had reported on the recent visit to Paris of President Brezhnev.

The heads of governments' statement on the Middle East had affirmed that all aspects of security council resolutions 242 and 338 had to be taken into account and had reflected the leading role which the United States had in promoting negotiations for a peace settlement. It was nevertheless the view of the heads of government that a statement by the nine at this stage would make clear their view of the need for progress in further negotiations.

Summing up, Mr Callaghan said, 'This was a useful but not dramatic meeting which enabled us to review existing policies and where necessary to adapt them to a changing situation.' The close of the summit marked the end of the UK presidency; the chairmanship of the council now passes to Belgium.

Statement on growth, inflation and employment

1 The European Council reviewed progress and on-going work on the range of problems which it had identified at its March meeting in Rome, including both action within the Community itself and co-operation at wider international levels.

2 At its March meeting the European Council agreed to seek action on specific labour market problems particularly for young people and women; to encourage high levels of investment in Member States; and to halt divergence and promote convergence in their economic performance. The European Council noted the action taken within the Community on all these points.

3 The European Council welcomed the agreement reached on 28 June by the Council (Social Affairs) to improve the effective operation of the European Social Fund. It noted that the Commission would soon be submitting proposals to use the Fund for a scheme directed to the employment problems of women.

4 The European Council attaches particular importance to the problem of structural unemployment among the young. It received a report from the Commission on Community action in the field of the Labour Market and has called on it to continue its work on the problem. The Council (Social Affairs) was asked to meet in early Autumn to consider, in the light of this work and of the results of national measures, what common action might be necessary.

5 The European Council noted with satisfaction the spirit of co-operation between Governments, Institutions and the social partners which marked the work of the Tripartite Conference of 27 June. The Council hopes that the joint study programme, announced at the end of the Conference, may lead to a strengthening of this spirit of co-operation.

6 The European Council noted the responses of the Commission and the Board of Governors of the EIB to the invitation which it made to them on 26 March 1977 to suggest ways in which the Community might increase and intensify its activities to promote convergence, investment and employment in the Community.

7 The European Council invited the Board of Governors of the EIB to implement its proposals.

8 The European Council also invited the Council (Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs) to examine as early as possible the Commission's communication on investment and borrowing in the Community.

9 The European Council affirmed the necessity for the Member States to arrive at a common energy policy.

10 The European Council reaffirmed the importance of co-operative efforts by industrial countries to seek a sustained expansion of world economic activity, consistent with further reduction of the rate of inflation and thereby to help reduce unemployment. The European Council expressed its determination that the Community and its Member States should play their appropriate part in this world-wide co-operation. In this connection the European Council noted the commitments made by some Heads of Government to the achievement of specified growth targets in 1977 and to the review of policies and progress to this end. It also noted that other Governments have expressed their intention of continuing their stabilisation policies. The European Council was concerned that adequate international financing should be available to support this expansion of world economic activity, and expressed the hope that the efforts being made to this end in the IMF and elsewhere would be successful.

11 The European Council expressed its concern at the employment situation in certain sectors adversely affected by structural changes in the economy. It invited the Commission to continue studying all factors whether structural or otherwise and to indicate the conclusions which it draws from these studies. The European Council also concerned itself with the effects on the employment situation of the open and liberal commercial policy of the Community to which the Community, as the world's largest importer and exporter, remains strongly attached.

Assured future for UK fishermen sought

Internal fishery arrangements for the common fisheries policy and the conservation of certain herring stocks were the main issues discussed at the council meeting on fisheries in Luxembourg on 27 June. Among other issues considered were the allocation of catch quotas in Norwegian northern waters, the allocation of quotas to Spain, and membership of the International Commission for North-West Atlantic Fisheries.

Bruce Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland, who was speaking of the outcome of the council to the Commons on 29 June said on the common fisheries policy that he had made it clear to the council that the internal regime was a matter of the greatest political and economic importance to the UK and that the proposals which the commission had so far made did not represent a satisfactory basis of agreement for the UK. He had indicated that the basis of the UK position was that Britain was bringing to the community a major proportion of the total fish resources and that this contribution must be fully recognised and be seen in relation to other important aspects including the heavy losses which the UK was suffering in distant waters.

Mr Millan said that he had reminded the council of the proposal for a variable coastal belt up to 50 miles which the then Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had made to them in May of last year. Mr Millan had made it clear that this proposal remained on the table. He had indicated, however, that the UK was willing to look at other ways in which her essential needs might be met, so long as they provided UK fishermen with an assured future and ensured that the fish stocks were properly conserved. He had then outlined a proposal for dealing with the coastal band up to 50 miles on the lines indicated by Mr Silkin in the debate on fisheries on 23 June and involving an exclusive limit of 12 miles and a dominant preference in the area from 12 to 50 miles.

There had been a useful discussion which appeared to reflect some willingness on the part of some member states to recognise the UK's essential requirements, Mr Millan continued. Discussion of the internal fisheries regime would be resumed at the meeting of agriculture ministers on 18 July.

The council had also considered the measures necessary to conserve the herring stocks in a number of areas. In the case of the Irish Sea stock, it was agreed that consideration of the commission's proposals should be deferred until there has been an opportunity for discussion with the Irish authorities and the Isle of Man government about the management of this stock.

Further consideration was given to the west of Scotland stock. The commission had again put forward a proposal for a quota allocation but on the basis of a much reduced total allowable catch. Britain had supported this proposal on the grounds that it took account of the latest scientific evidence on the stock and also because the proposed distribution of the total catch among member states reflected the UK's dominant interest in the stock. The UK had been successful in getting agreement to the introduction of this quota allocation subject, however, to an Irish reserve which would allow the new Irish government time to consider the matter further. The present ban on the fishing of the stock would continue until 20 July.

The introduction of this quota arrangement, under which more than 70 per cent of the total allowable catches to members of the community was allocated to the UK, would provide useful fishing opportunities for British industry during the remainder of the year without risking the possibility of further serious damage to the stock.

The commission's proposal for a continuation of the ban on the North Sea herring stock had led to a long and particularly difficult discussion. Mr Millan said that he had made it clear to the council that in Britain's view the scientific evidence was quite unassailable and that there could be no alternative to a further ban if the risk were not to be run of exterminating the stock. No agreement was reached on this point. Mr Millan had therefore felt it necessary to tell the council that in the absence of community agreement that the UK had no choice but to consider taking national non-discriminatory measures in the terms of The Hague agreement.

'We are now in touch with the commission with a view to putting in hand the necessary steps to continue the ban on directed fishing for herring in the North Sea within our 200 mile limits for the rest of this year,' Mr Millan concluded.

No agreement on staged introduction of drivers hours

Three main items on the agenda at the meeting of EEC transport ministers in Luxembourg on 28 to 29 June were the proposed amendments to EEC regulation 543/69 on bus and lorry drivers' hours of work; a report on the progress achieved during the UK presidency on the development of a community regime for whole vehicle type approval of passenger cars; and a presidency paper on the future objectives and priorities of the common transport policy. The agenda also included shipping and civil aviation items.

William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, speaking to the Commons on 1 July on the outcome of the meeting said that the item of greatest immediate importance to the UK was the proposal on drivers' hours. The council had provisionally agreed a number of amendments to the original regulation (543/69), notably on a limited number of national exemptions from the provisions of the regulation for various classes of vehicles, including minibuses. Mr Rodgers said that he regretted, that it had proved impossible, because of a continuing French objection of principle, to agree to the staged introduction of the regulation for domestic traffic in the UK and Ireland. Further discussions would take place over the next few months and he still hoped that a satisfactory compromise solution could be found.

The presidency paper on the future development of the common transport policy was designed to stimulate a wide-ranging debate on the major transport issues now confronting the community, Mr Rodgers explained. The council had welcomed his initiative as the first step in a thorough reappraisal of how the common transport policy should develop in the community. As a result of discussion, and the papers which other ministers had put to the council, the commission had been asked to review its 1973 communication to the council and to bring new proposals forward for further discussion by ministers later in the year.

On the third major item, the development of a community regime for the whole vehicle type approval of passenger cars, the council had adopted a resolution which took note of the substantial progress which had now been made towards the completion of this regime. It instructed the committee of permanent representatives to press on with the completion of the relatively small number of outstanding technical directives which had still to be finalised, and to intensify their study of the full implications of implementing the system, including in particular the commercial and industrial ones. The council had also asked the commission to convene a meeting at an early date between representatives of the member states and the community motor vehicle industries to examine how the system might best be operated in practice.

Finally, the council reached agreement on establishing a consultation procedure within the community on shipping matters, and agreed that formal discussion of civil aviation matters should begin under the aegis of the council.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

Parliament

EEC trade	15
EEC food prices	16
Intra-Efta and intra-EEC trade	16
EEC steel trade	16
European regional fund	17
Section 7 assistance	17
Directive on consumer credit	18
Industry Act schemes	19

Overseas trade news

Developing countries trade	25
Change in definition of 'place'	25
Licensing export of non-alloy ferrous scrap	25
BTA's 1977/78 travel workshops	26
Seminar on capital markets in Britain and Europe	26
Marketing courses	26

Country data

France	33
Italy	34
Netherlands	35
Portugal: EEC-Portugal agreement	35
United States: imports of speciality steels	37

New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408. Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 1297/77 amending for the fourth time regulation (EEC) 1019/70 on detailed rules for establishing free-at-frontier offer prices and fixing the countervailing charge in the wine sector (*Official Journal* L149, 17 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1328/77 enabling short-term private storage contracts to be concluded for the RI type of table wine (*Official Journal* L153, 22 June 1977).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1307/77 laying down rules for the application of the system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and the conversion of dairy herds (*Official Journal* L150, 18 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1340/77 amending for the seventh time regulation (EEC) 2044/75 in respect of the advance fixing of refunds for cheese exported to Austria (*Official Journal* L154, 23 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1350/77 amending regulation (EEC) 807/77 concerning the sale of skimmed-milk powder transferred to Italy pursuant to regulation (EEC) 563/76. This amends the amount of 8637 tonnes in article 1 of regulation (EEC) 807/77 to read 8662 tonnes (*Official Journal* L155, 24 June 1977).

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 1308/77 amending regulation 282/67/EEC on detailed rules for intervention for oil seeds (*Official Journal* L150, 18 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1333/77 on compensatory amounts for colza and rape seed (*Official Journal* L154, 23 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1341/77 on the putting up for sale of olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency (*Official Journal* L154, 23 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1364/77 fixing, for the 1977/78 marketing year, the main intervention centres for oil seeds and the derived intervention prices applicable at these centres (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 1309/77 amending regulation (EEC) 899/70 fixing the maximum tolerance for quantity losses of sugar during intervention operations (*Official Journal* L150, 18 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1326/77 fixing, for the 1977/78 sugar marketing year, the flat-rate amount provided for in the system of minimum stocks (*Official Journal* L153, 22 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1356/77 fixing, for the 1977/78 sugar marketing year, the differential charge to be levied on raw preferential sugar and the differential amount to be granted in respect of raw cane sugar from the French overseas departments (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1357/77 laying down, for the 1977/78 sugar marketing year, measures to facilitate the disposal of sugar produced in the French overseas departments *Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1358/77 laying down general rules for offsetting storage costs for sugar and repealing regulation (EEC) 750/68 (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1359/77 amending article 3 of regulation (EEC) 447/68 laying down general rules for intervention buying of sugar (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1372/77 amending article 2 of regulation (EEC) 937/77 as regards sugar exported pursuant to certain invitations to tender (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Pigs and pigmeat. Regulation (EEC) 1310/77 amending regulation (EEC) 801/77 on special conditions for the granting of private storage aid for pigmeat (*Official Journal* L150, 18 June 1977).

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) 1360/77 fixing, for the 1977/78 marketing year, the threshold prices for cereals (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1361/77 fixing, for the 1977/78 marketing year, the minimum price and the special minimum price for tomato concentrates (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 1362/77 fixing, for the 1977/78 marketing year, the production aid for tinned pineapple and the minimum price to be paid to pineapple producers (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Hops. Regulation (EEC) 1363/77 laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of the aid to producers for the 1976 harvest (*Official Journal* L156, 25 June 1977).

Commercial policy

Textiles. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L155, 24 June 1977, contains the text of regulation (EEC) 1349/77 on the administration of quantitative limits on imports of certain textile products originating in Singapore.

Further information: Department of Industry, Chemicals and Textiles Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 4124.

New EEC documents

This list of EEC documents was deposited in the House of Commons during the week ended 29 June (commission reference numbers, where appropriate, are given in parentheses). The documents are available for consultation at the European Communities Information Office, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

EEC draft instruments

R/1334/77 (COM(77)195)
Commission communication to the Council concerning guidelines for Community regional policy.

R/1348/77 Corr 1 (COM(77)214 final/2)
Commission report to the Council on the situation regarding the production and marketing of hops: 1976 harvest; Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of the aid to producers for the 1976 harvest.

R/1437/77 (COM(77)238)
Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning the certification of hops.

R/1454/77 (COM(77)248)
Proposal for a Council Decision amending the Council Decision of 22 July 1975 adopting common reserach programmes and programmes for the co-ordination of research in the fields of animal leucoses, livestock effluents, beef production and plant protein production (75/460/EEC).

R/1471/77 (COM(77)268)
Proposal for a Council Regulation on compensatory amounts for colza and rape seed; Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the main intervention centres for oilseeds for the 1977-78 marketing year and the derived intervention prices applicable at those centres.

R/1534/77 (COM(77)258)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1930/76 on the distillation of the by-products of wine-making.

R/1535/77 (COM(77)254)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) determining for the 1977-78 wine-growing year the prices to be paid under the compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making and the maximum amount of the contribution from the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

R/1536/77 (COM(77)253)
Proposal for a Council Decision amending the Decision of 22 July 1975 concerning a programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty.

R/1554/77 (COM(77)239)
Proposal for a Council Regulation increasing the Community tariff quota opened for 1977 by Regulation (EEC) No. 2930/76 for unwrought magnesium falling within sub-heading 77.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff.

S/831/77 (COM(77)249)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) extending the application of Regulation (EEC) No. 745/77 laying down certain interim measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Poland, the German Democratic Republic or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

S/1015/77 (COM(77(211)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulations Nos. 3032/76, 3033/76 and 3034/76 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain wines falling within sub-heading ex 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Spain (1977).

S/1016/77 (COM(77)223)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Council Regulations (EEC) Nos. 3030/76 and 3031/76 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for other woven fabrics of cotton falling within heading No. 55.09 and for certain petroleum products falling within Chapter 27 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Spain (1977).

S/1017/77 (COM(77)225)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulations (EEC) Nos. 3035/76 and 3036/76 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for dried figs and grapes falling within sub-headings ex 08.03 B and 08.04 B I of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Spain (1977).

S/1019/77 (COM(77)286)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) maintaining in force the system of authorisations for imports into Germany of certain yarn and twine originating in Yugoslavia.

S/1025/77 (COM(77)279)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 459/68 on protection against dumping or the granting of bounties or subsidies by countries which are not members of the European Economic Community.

Consultative documents

R/1325/77 (COM(77)184)
The development and the protection of energy investment in the Community.

R/1417/77 (COM(77)234)
The energy situation in the Community: Situation 1976 – Outlook 1977.

R/1421/77 (COM(77)267)
Proposal for the transfer of appropriations between chapters in the Commission budget estimates for the financial year 1977 (Sugar – denaturing premiums).

Tripartite conference decides on future work programme

Everybody had agreed that the stimulation of demand would have to affect both the public and private sector at the tripartite conference in Luxembourg on 27 June, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, said following the meeting.

There were disagreements, he pointed out, disagreements of balance between these two elements, between speakers of the same country and between different countries. Mr Healey thought that the differences of emphasis and balance to some extent reflected differences of judgement although he thought that these had narrowed a good deal in the last 12 months. To some extent the differing points of view reflected differences of interest, but the conference had agreed at the end of the meeting to organise further work on the various issues.

The conference was attended by finance and social affairs ministers of EEC member states, the EEC commissioners for economic and financial affairs, Mr Ortoli, and for social affairs, Mr Vredeling, delegations from the European Trades Union Confederation (ETUC) (and three non-ETUC unions) and representatives of UNICE (the Union of Industries of the European Community). The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, was in the chair and the Secretary of State for Employment, Albert Booth, led the UK delegation.

Commission vice-president Vredeling had suggested in his opening statement that following the conference, work should be concentrated in the community in several areas. First, on the question of cost-effectiveness and the implications for industrial performance of different forms of work-sharing, for example reducing overtime, reducing the working week, having early retirement.

Secondly the question of the role of employment creation in the tertiary sector, and in particular in the public sector. Thirdly the question of what changes were required in the pattern of employment and investment in the community as a result of changes in key areas of the world economy if growth with stability was to be achieved, and what sort of restraints are imposed by the effect on community competitivity of these changes in the world situation.

Fourthly, there was the question of ensuring the right conditions for employment-creating growth and in particular, what could be done to promote investment, public or private, and by what means (direct or otherwise), it would be possible to see that this investment on balance created jobs rather than reduced jobs. Mr Healey suggested that this study should include consideration of the likely employment effects of investment in the community in the next year or two.

The community was already carrying out work, both in the commission and in other institutions, on some of the problems relevant to the conference, particularly the structural problems of unemployment among young people and women on which the British Minister of State for Employment would be making a major statement in Britain on 29 June. Secondly on the use of employment premia, and thirdly on placement and training services inside the community. It was agreed that this work should be speeded-up so as to get comparative and quantitive studies as a basis for proposals for action by community institutions.

The work would be carried out through the standing committee on employment and the economic policy committee, and Mr Healey said that he expected that both the European parliament and the economic and social committee would play their accustomed roles. 'We have also suggested that the arrangements made for carrying on this work might also provide for the reviewing of growth investment and employment within the community so that we can all keep abreast of relevant developments', Mr Healey concluded.

Directive on the education of migrant workers' children adopted

An EEC directive on the education of migrant workers' children – the first to be passed on education – was agreed in Luxembourg on 28 June at a meeting of the social affairs council attended by Lord Donaldson, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science.

The directive is to assist the movement of workers and their families within the community by improving facilities for migrant workers' children. It deals with special tuition for these children in the language of the host country and with the maintenance of their mother tongues and cultures.

The directive is limited in scope to the children of employed EEC migrant workers but the council of social affairs statement will extend the effect of the measures to other groups. The UK government does not intend that any distinction should be made in the UK between EEC and other migrants.

Speaking in Luxembourg on 28 June, Lord Donaldson said that this was the first directive to be passed on education. It touched on difficult and sensitive issues including the legal and administrative responsibility of states with a decentralised system of education.

He said that the achievement of the high aims of the community for a better deal for the children of migrant workers would depend primarily on the goodwill and efforts of the teachers and the local education authorities. 'We shall, however, do no service to the child of migrant parents if we go too far to subordinate his general educational development to the narrower aspects of the mother tongue and culture. Also we shall not assist his integration in a new school by creating undue distortions in the curriculum that may be inappropriate to the needs and expectations of the majority of children.'

In the UK, which has received many thousands of immigrants from all parts of the world, he said, the problems were particularly great, but he was sure that with patience the way to a better deal for all children could be found.

Progress made on review of social fund

The main item on the agenda of the meeting in Luxembourg on 29 June of EEC social affairs ministers was the commission proposal for the review of the tasks and operation of the European social fund. The council, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Wales, John Morris, reached a broad measure of agreement on the issues. Further details will be published in *Trade and Industry* shortly.

Agreement was reached by ministers on a directive on the education of migrant workers' children (see opposite) and agreement was also reached on a directive covering the harmonisation of safety signs at places of work. The directive will contribute to the improvement of working conditions throughout the community and will apply to all industries apart from coal mining. Member states must comply with the provisions of the directive by 1 January 1981 at the latest.

Ministers took note of a commission communication on the setting up of a European Trade Union Institute and confirmed their interest in the setting up of the body.

Commissioner Vredeling also made a statement on the future of social policy in the community.

EIB loan for hotel in Cameroon

Under the terms of the Lomé convention, the European Investment Bank has granted a loan for the equivalent of 2 670 000 units of account towards financing construction of a hotel in Douala in the United Republic of Cameroon.

The loan has been made available to Société Hotelière du Littoral (SOHLI) for a period of 13 years and carries an interest rate of 6.125 per cent, taking into account a 3 per cent interest subsidy met by the European development fund as provided for by the convention.

The 297-room international class hotel will be constructed on the edge of the river Wouri near the centre of Douala. It will be run by Novotel.

EEC exchange of views in London

Members of London's local authorities had an opportunity to exchange views with a panel of EEC officials at a one-day seminar in London on 29 June.

The seminar, which was organised by the London office of the European commission in conjunction with the British sections of the International Union of Local Authorities and the Council of the European Municipalities, covered a wide variety of topics with speakers from Brussels and London.

Measures in agriculture under UK presidency

Some important measures have been taken by the community on agriculture and food during the UK presidency, with the aim of restoring a better balance in the markets for some agricultural products or of improving the basic structure of support, John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food told the Commons on 29 June.

The milk action programme which had been under discussion for some time, had now been adopted, he pointed out, and this was being acted on. It included an attack on over production through a scheme of incentives to community dairy farmers to give up milk production or to switch to beef or sheep production; using herd reductions to best advantage by new community aid for accelerated programmes for eradicating brucellosis, tuberculosis and bovine leukosis; helping consumption through new community aid for school milk schemes, improved aid for butter consumption by the community's own consumers, including a specially favourable scheme for the United Kingdom, and better arrangements for disposal of skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder for animal feed within the community. The proposal for a margarine tax, a ban on aid for investment on farms and the exclusive use of milk products in certain foodstuffs were abandoned or deferred.

For cereals the reformed support system had been finally accepted and would come into effect on 1 August, Mr Silkin explained Support for bread-making wheat would no longer be always given by automatic intervention, but a more flexible reference price system and the support levels for feed grains had been brought into a better relationship.

The negotiations on the arrangements and price for sugar imports from ACP countries in 1977–78 had been satisfactorily concluded. In view of the prospect of surplus, Mr Silkin said, the council had announced that if the present market prospects continued, the maximum sugar quota for community producers would be reduced from 1978-79 marketing year.

The system of slaughter premiums for beef had been continued, Mr Silkin said.

Important changes had been made in the basic regulation for hops, in order to restrain over-production and to improve marketing through producer groups. It had been agreed that under the amended regulation community aid in the UK would be paid through the Hops Marketing Board.

Agreement had also been reached in principle on some changes in the basic regulation on wine.

In April, agreement had been reached on community agricultural support prices for 1977-78. In view of the importance of counter-inflation programmes in many member states and the need to maintain a balance between supply and demand in product markets, the increase in common support prices, about 3.5 per cent on average, was the lowest since UK accession.

In the structural field a new regulation which would make available aid from community funds for a programme of investment and improvement in the processing and marketing of agricultural products was adopted.

Considerable progress had been made in seeking agreement within the community that priority within the food harmonisation programme should be given to those horizontal measures, such as the draft directive on labelling, which could give real benefits to traders and consumers.

In the field of animal health and welfare a new directive on pure-bred cattle which would help to eliminate barriers to trade, had been agreed in principle. There had also been substantial progress on the directive on the welfare of animals in international transport, which would provide valuable safeguards in community law.

Presidency promoted closer ministerial links – Benn

A report entitled 'United Kingdom and the Community Energy Policy – a record of the UK Presidency of the Energy Council January-June 1977' was published on 30 June.

Announcing the publication of the report in the Commons on the same day, Secretary of State for Energy Tony Benn explained that in a foreword to the document he had written that the work of the presidency was set out in chronological order and that he had also reproduced a diary of his visits abroad during the period. These visits had taken him to all the capitals of the nine for informal discussions on energy policy with ministerial colleagues in the community. The only exception had been Bonn, which he had visited in 1976, because Dr Friderichs the German Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, had called on Mr Benn in London.

Mr Benn explained that the diary also included his visits to the United States, Norway, Saudi Arabia and the USSR. He had undertaken these visits as a UK minister, and did not have a mandate, nor had he sought one, to represent the community. He pointed out that his extensive discussions earlier with ministerial colleagues in the community had provided him with a valuable insight into their energy circumstances and views and had enabled him to discuss the community's position more authoritatively with his hosts abroad.

The experience of the presidency and his visits abroad had left three main impressions, Mr Benn continued. These were the need for international energy consultations involving the oil producers and consumers and developed and developing countries, to fill a vacuum in international institutions which he found remarkable considering the energy interdependence of nations and the vital nature to every country of its energy supplies; the enormous ramifications, complexities and inherent uncertainties in a subject which touched on basic national interests and therefore put a premium on perseverance and patience; and the increasing awareness of the overriding need for coal, energy conservation and nuclear power if economies were to be fuelled.

'The UK presidency of the energy council has not brought dramatic progress in the formulation of a community energy policy and we did not expect it to do so. However, I believe that it has been marked by strong ministerial – political – control over energy affairs which is essential. We have promoted greater informality and closer ministerial links and, I hope, a greater sense of realism in our approach to a subject which must be seen increasingly in a wider international framework,' Mr Benn stated.

'These developments give me some satisfaction since I set out to concentrate during my presidency on the energy council's methods of work. My only regret is the failure to persuade my community colleagues to open part of the council's discussions to representatives of the press and European assembly before whose committee on energy and research I twice had the pleasure of appearing to explain the work of the energy council,' he concluded.

London seminar on 'EEC and Efta today'

A half day seminar on the EEC and Efta today, is being held by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry in London on 26 July.

Three speakers from HM Customs and Excise will cover 'the new UK tariff and community transit', 'preferences available to UK exporters' and 'inward processing relief'. Bob Sheaf, information officer from the London Office of the Commission of the European Communities will speak on 'EEC: the wider implications'.

Further details are available from Anita Russell, West European Section, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, tel. 01-248 4444.

Tariff quotas for certain goods from Spain and Cyprus

It is expected that certain EEC tariff quotas will be extended to the United Kingdom from 1 July covering imports at reduced rates of duty from Spain. The tariff headings on which these tariff quotas are likely to apply are: ex 08.03 B. (dried figs); 08.04 B.I. (dried grapes); ex 22.05 C. (sherry and certain other wines); ex chapter 27 (certain petroleum products); 55.09 (woven cotton fabric).

Cyprus sherry: New arrangements are also expected to apply on imports into the UK of sherry from Cyprus from 1 July.

In the case of all these goods deposit of duty at the appropriate non-quota rate is being taken from 1 July and interested importers are advised to contact offices of local Collectors of HM Customs and Excise.

Overseas trade news

Increased UK-Mexican trade discussed

Ways of expanding UK-Mexican trade were considered at the second meeting of the British Mexican Joint Commission on Economic and Industrial Co-operation in London from 27 June to 1 July.

Discussion centred on sectors of Mexican industrial development plans in which participation by British enterprises would be welcomed – in the form of joint ventures, for example – and on ways in which Mexican exports to the UK could be further developed.

The British delegation in the commission was led by John Steele, deputy secretary, Department of Trade, and the Mexican delegation by Jose Juan de Olloqui, Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

Mr Olloqui also had talks with Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, and Ted Rowlands, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, as well as with senior officials of both departments, on possibilities for industrial co-operation and other matters of mutual interest He also addressed a meeting of British businessmen at Canning House.

Members of the Mexican delegation paid a number of industrial visits.

The next meeting of the joint commission will be held in Mexico City in the second quarter of 1978.

The commission was set up under a memorandum of understanding on economic and industrial co-operation signed in London on 26 April 1976 between the governments of the two countries.

John Steele (left), with Jose Juan de Olloqui, signs the agreed minute recording the discussion which took place during the second meeting of the British Mexican joint commission.

Developing countries trade: more effort needed – Hart

Britain is not putting enough into trade with the developing countries, Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, told a World Bank seminar in Cardiff on 27 June.

Trade as a direct result of aid was honourable, she said. Of the UK's bilateral aid programme of £338 million in 1976 about £180 million was tied to the purchase of British goods.

In 1975, Mrs Hart said, the UK exported to 129 developing countries with a crude average of only £24 million each. Against this £24 million of the UK's average exports to each EEC country ran at £710 million.

'This is a matter that concerns me deeply,' she continued. 'I am told that potential exporters have good reasons for their priorities; they are pre-occupied with the affluent markets, particularly the EEC, for which our products are right and dividends are quick. They say that the developing countries are too diverse and difficult. They are businessmen, not I. But I would be most grateful if someone could later explain to a simple politician why it is that British exports to the developing world are a mere 25 per cent of our total (given our historic links and so on), whereas the United States mounts an effort which results in 35 per cent of their total exports; EEC overall, 36 per cent: and the Japanese, a staggering 41 per cent.'

Change in definition of 'place'

Customs and Excise recently announced a change, to apply from 1 July, in the definition of 'place' for the purpose of valuation of imported goods for ad valorem duty. This does not affect the 'country whence consigned' to be declared on customs entries, which remains as the country from which the goods were originally despatched to the UK, with or without breaking bulk in the course of transport, but without any commercial transaction in any intermediate country.

In particular it should be noted that the 'country whence consigned' is not necessarily the last country from which the goods were shipped to the UK. Particular care is therefore required in declaring the 'country whence consigned' in the case of goods reaching the UK after transit through intermediate countries. For example, goods transhipped through entrepot ports such as, say, Rotterdam or Antwerp, the 'country whence consigned' would be the original country of despatch and not the Netherlands or Belgium unless the goods had been the subject of a further commercial transaction, a change in ownership in either of these countries for example.

For exports, 'the country of destination' is the last country to which it is known at the time of exportation that goods are to be despatched. This will not necessarily be the country to which the goods are being immediately shipped, and care should be taken in correctly completing declarations for goods exported via intermediate countries.

Licensing exports of non-alloy ferrous scrap to countries outside the EEC

The European community's previous arrangements for licensing exports of non-alloy ferrous scrap to countries outside the community expired on 30 June. A decision on arrangements for the second half of 1977 is expected in one weeks time. In order to avoid any interruption of trade in the meantime, applications will be considered immediately for licences to export low grade and fragmentised scrap – but which may include up to 25 per cent of the high grades not hitherto licensed – from exporters with consignments awaiting shipment in July.

Applications should be made to the Department of Industry, Iron and Steel Division, Room 724, Thames House South, London SW1P 4QJ. These should give details of the intended shipments and supporting documentary evidence (in English) of the order. Telex messages giving full details will be accepted but must be followed within not more than two weeks thereafter by written confirmation of the order.

In view of the low demand in the UK and in other community countries for ferrous scrap, the UK and other member countries are pressing in Brussels for a complete suspension of the restrictions on exports of non-alloy ferrous scrap to third countries or

at least a substantial relaxation, but it has not yet been possible to reach unanimous agreement. Pending a final decision, which is expected following further meetings in Brussels during the week beginning 11 July, licences will be issued to traders to enable shipments to continue. Other member countries are expected to act similarly. These shipments may include a proportion of high grade scrap for which licences have not previously been granted in the UK.

Austrian special steels: anti-dumping case closed

As a result of assurances that have been received, the British Independent Steel Producers' Association (Bispa) has withdrawn its application for anti-dumping action against high-speed and tool steel for Austria. The case has now been closed.

BTA's 1977/78 travel workshops

Travel workshops at home and overseas organised by the British Tourist Authority are to continue during 1977/78. The workshops provide an opportunity for the seller of tourist products in Britain to meet face-to-face and do business with overseas travel buyers.

The international youth travel workshop at University College of North Wales, Bangor, from 5 to 9 September, has proved so popular that it is now fully booked.

Motor coach and tour operators will be invited from France, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Scandinavian countries to meet British producers at the European Coach Operators Workshop at St Nicholas Hotel, Scarborough, from 25 to 28 October. Closing date for applications is 25 July.

A general travel trade workshop with the emphasis on new products and services – the Annual North American Workshop – will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Toronto, and Ambassador West Hotel, Chicago, from 26 November to 2 December. Closing date for applications is 31 August.

The first BTA general travel trade workshop to be held in Finland will be held from 15 to 19 January 1978. This workshop was planned for May 1977, but was postponed due to industrial problems in Finland and Sweden. Closing date for applications is 30 September.

Spanish tour operators and agents interested in developing their business to the UK will be invited from Bilbao, Santander, Vitoria and Pamplona to a workshop to be held in Bilbao from 12 to 17 February 1978. The Bilbao workshop will be followed by a one-day workshop in Lisbon, where there is continued interest in travel to Britain, although allowances for foreign travel are restricted due to the present economic situation there. Closing date for applications is 30 November.

A general travel trade workshop will be held in Dublin from 6 to 8 March. A small group of Irish tour operators and agents who are particularly interested in discussing new ideas for holidays and touring itineraries will be invited to attend. Closing date for applications is 9 January 1978.

Further information on the workshop programme can be obtained from the Workshop Office, British Tourist Authority, 239 Old Marylebone Road, London NW1 5QT.

Two ME missions coming to Interbuild

Two inward trade missions from the Middle East are coming to Britain's Interbuild exhibition in November at the National Exhibition Centre. They are coming from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia where British export performances have already improved dramatically in the last two years.

The missions will be sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and industry and will be from the Kuwait chamber of commerce and the Jeddah chamber of commerce in Saudi Arabia.

The itineraries of the missions will be centred on the Interbuild exhibition from 16 to 25 November giving the maximum opportunity for face-to-face discussions with exhibiting companies, many of whom have high hopes of enlarging their share of the total exports of British building and construction materials.

Mission members will also be visiting new building developments in the Birmingham and Midlands area as well as London and the south-east and also the factories of some of Interbuild's exhibiting companies.

Seminar on capital markets in Britain and Europe

A full-day seminar on capital markets in Britain and Europe, sponsored jointly by the World Trade Institute and the Economists Advisory Group, will be held on 27 July at London World Trade Centre.

Although banking, insurance and brokerage account for a fifth of Britain's invisible export receipts, there is, say the organisers, a widespread belief that overseas financial institutions are better than our own. This belief is usually based on misunderstandings, both of the nature of the financial system, and upon its role in the economy.

The seminar, chaired by Alan Peacock, professor of economics at York University and a director of the Economists Advisory Group, aims to discuss the misunderstandings, face criticism where justified, and identify European experience which is instructive. Speakers will also lay emphasis on the scope for still further increases in invisible earnings by financial institutions in the enlarged EEC.

The eight speakers include Patrick Custis director of finance Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Dr C. F. Karsten, managing director of the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., and Mr L. V. D. Tindale, deputy chairman, Finance for Industry Ltd.

Further details can be obtained from The World Trade Institute, World Trade Centre, London E1 9AA, tel. 01-488 2400 ext. 29.

Marketing courses

Two sets of courses are being organised later in the year by the European College of Marketing and Marketing Research.

The first is a new series of residential training courses for industrial and technical salesmen starting on 25 September in Birmingham.

The three-day courses will be run by Creighton Davies, and numbers attending each course will be limited to between 12 and 16 so as to ensure maximum benefit to the participants.

The courses will combine lectures with syndicate work, practical sessions and discussion of specific problems found in industrial selling.

The second is a new seminar on 'Aids to International Marketing', to be held at the Connaught Rooms in London on 11 to 12 October. The programme, which will be conducted by Dr W. A. Westgate, covers: developing and using company intelligence systems internationally; seeking diversification opportunities; evaluating companies and their environments; assessing market and product opportunities; management implementation; and participant's problems.

The course is designed for marketing or business executives, managers and directors concerned with overseas and international operations, exporting, marketing, selling, market research or business, product and market development.

Further information on both courses can be obtained from: European College of Marketing and Marketing Research, UK Regional Office, 9 Aston Road, Nuneaton, Warks, tel. (0682) 67161.

New member for BOTB

Mr C. F. Smale, managing director, Tucker Products Ltd and president of the Cardiff chamber of commerce, has been appointed by Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, to the British Overseas Trade Board. The appointment is for three years and is part-time and unpaid.

Birmingham appoints acting director

John K. Warburton has been appointed acting director of the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

Mr Warburton will be responsible for the executive management of the chamber following the secondment of Sir Robert Booth, director of the chamber, to be chief executive of the National Exhibition Centre as well as its chairman.

«БРИТАНСКАЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТЬ И ТЕХНИКА»

"BRITISH INDUSTRY & ENGINEERING"

(Quarterly in Russian)

The British Export Journal Serving British Interests in the Russian Market

Now in its 52nd year it has an authentic and valuable circulation in the U.S.S.R. where it is widely read in the principal factories, technical organisations and buying departments. Publicity through this journal has brought inquiries and new business to advertisers.

Translation into Russian is free of charge.

THIS JOURNAL CAN HELP YOU TO SELL TO RUSSIA

Send for a copy, circulation details and rates for advertising to:

"BRITISH INDUSTRY & ENGINEERING"

Walter House,
Bedford Street,
London WC2R 0QB.
Tel: 01-836 9058/9/0 and 3685

ENCIRCLE TI 545 ON PAGE 47 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Plant and Machinery Industrial Property

SALES & VALUATIONS

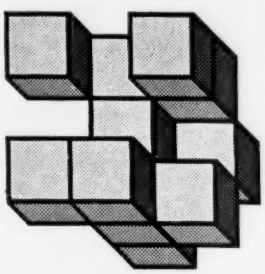
UK & OVERSEAS

Henry Butcher & Co

London 01-405 8411
Leeds 0532 457356
Irish Associate: Dublin Tel: Dublin 764471

ENCIRCLE TI 546 ON PAGE 47 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Frankfurt International Fair. It's always a worthwhile investment.



- Glassware, ceramics, porcelain
- Fine metalware, table utensils and ornamental articles, cutlery, silverware, pewter
- Arts and crafts articles
- Home accessories and decorative items, utility items of glass, ceramics, porcelain, metal and wood
- Light fittings and lamps
- Small, single and wicker furniture, basketry and wickerwork
- Paper, office supplies, stationery
- Modern jewellery, precious stones, jewels, precious stone jewellery, watches and clocks
- Smoker's requisites
- Hairdresser's perfumery and drugstore requisites
- Show window and store decorations, advertising aids

Frankfurt International Fair. The complete product ranges of 11 branches that are closely associated and supplement eachother.

2,700 exhibitors from 48 countries. Some 65,000 trade visitors. 66,000 m² of stand area. And: an 800-year-old tradition. That is the Frankfurt International Fair. A trade fair, for trade buyers only.

Come to Frankfurt – it's a worthwhile investment.

Fair admission tickets (advance sale at reduced rates), information and travel tips are available from:

COLLINS & ENDRES
36 Sackville Street, London W1X 1DB
Telephone: 01-734 0543 Telex: INTRAFRA LDN 262236

Frankfurt International Fair
28–31/8/1977

ENCIRCLE TI 547 ON PAGE 47 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Join the fact finders

Over 50,000 people now read Trade and Industry each week. Over 50,000 people in trade and industry, exporting and technology. People wanting facts and figures, prices and statistics. Ensure a regular copy on your desk every Friday. Just complete the form below and post to Trade and Industry.

Subscription form

Annual subscription includes postage to any part of the world.

To: Trade and Industry, FREEPOST, London SW1H 0YZ.

I would like to take out an annual subscription to Trade and Industry

Please invoice me/my company ☐

or

I enclose £24.99 for one year's subscription ☐

or

Charge one year's subscription to my HMSO account number..... ☐

Please tick appropriate square

Signed.....

Copies should be sent to

name

address

Business seminars

The Centre for International Briefing has arranged the following business seminars in conjunction with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

Argentina 21-23 November; France 1-3 February 1978; Mexico 10-12 May 1978.

The centre also hopes to arrange with the Sino-British Trade Council a seminar on China from 23 to 25 November and also, with the East European Trade Council, one on the USSR and eastern Europe at a date to be announced.

Further information on these, and other sessions can be obtained from The Centre for International Briefing, The Castle, Farnham, Surrey, tel. (02513) 21194.

Construction mission from Qatar

The third of the four inward missions in the Building Centre's 1977 programme will come from Qatar from 26 to 30 September. The mission is organised and sponsored by The Building Centre Group and the British Overseas Trade Board and will consist of an architect and one or two contractors and builders' merchants.

The British embassy in Doha will shortly be issuing invitations to the visitors.

Mission members attend an informal conference on the first day when the visitors and other speakers will provide background information about the market in Qatar and the construction industry there. Each firm is allowed one hour during the main part of the mission's programme for an exclusive meeting with the visitors and an informal reception is given later in the week.

Applications from British manufacturers and consultants to participate in the mission should be addressed to: W. Bridge, Head of the International Section, The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT, tel. 01-636 1197.

Aid yields £10m in May for British industry

British industry received some £10 million in May from orders following grants and loans made to developing countries by the Ministry of Overseas Development and administered by the Crown Agents.

The following were among the largest contracts accepted for financing in May, including earlier contracts now accepted for reimbursement from aid funds:

Pickers for textile looms for Bangladesh (£64,752) from the British Picker Co, Todmorden, Lancashire; a passenger/cargo vessel for The Gambia (£975,000) from Ferguson Brothers, Port Glasgow; fibre bag machinery for Ghana (£511,156) from James Mackie and Sons, Belfast; oxygen cylinders for India (£71,414) from BOC, Rotherham; a seagoing tug for Pakistan (£1,151,000) from Richards (Shipbuilders), Lowestoft; generators and spares for the Seychelles (£446,720) from Mirrlees Blackstone, Stockport; concrete mixers for Sri Lanka (£65,175) from Frederick Parker, Leicester; earthmoving machinery spares for the Sudan (£101,608) from Bowmaker (Plant), Cannock; chassis for trucks and buses for Tanzania (£462,390) from British Leyland, Albion Plant, Glasgow.

The orders for the items for Bangladesh, The Gambia, Ghana, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Sudan were placed by the Crown Agents.

Chinese delegation visits Building Research Station

Some of the members of a delegation from the People's Republic of China, who visited Britain from 23 May to 1 June as guests of the Concrete Society and the British Overseas Trade Board, at the Building Research Station at Watford. The visitors are with a model of the system of building known as 'Brecast' which is being explained by Mr Craig the inventor of the technique.

Overseas trade exhibitions

Solidly impressive showing at Paris air show

From Robert Hyde, British embassy, Paris

At the thirty-second Paris international aeronautics and space show held at Le Bourget from 2 to 12 June, the sky was alive with the customary continuous display by aircraft from many nations of a wide range of size and function.

Wholly or partly British military aircraft played a prominent part, with the Jaguar and Hawk, the perennial and unique Harrier and the Tornado, Europe's new multi-role combat aircraft. Westland helicopters, notably the Lynx, Gazelle and Puma being produced in conjunction with Aérospatiale, were also well to the fore.

The static air display was larger than for some years, with a particularly strong display of civil aircraft by the USSR. Though lacking in novelty, the showing of the British aircraft industry, hard on the heels of the merger of its leading manufacturers to form British Aerospace, was solidly impressive.

As at any air show, however, the real business was being done not in the air nor on the apron, but in the exhibition halls and neighbouring chalets.

This Paris show took place at a time of recession in the world aircraft industry, and as a result the accent was less on sales contracts concluded than on the consolidation of positions and development of contacts essential to the eventual conclusion of deals.

The leaders of the British aircraft industry were well represented in the main halls of the exhibition, and a total of 60 British companies took part in a joint venture sponsored by the Society of British Aerospace Companies (SBAC) and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, which occupied a record area of 2276 m². Among well-known names present in the SBAC group were Ferranti, Rolls-Royce, Plessey, Smiths Industries, Lucas Aerospace and Decca Navigator.

The Plessey doppler microwave landing system attracted lively interest, while Smiths Industries displayed a wide range of equipment for the aircraft and space industries. Martin-Baker Aircraft were showing 2 variants of the latest mark 10 ejection seat already fitted in such planes as the Tornado and Hawk and selected for a number of new aircraft projects including the McDonnell Douglas F-18 and Dassault Mirage Delta 2000.

Ambassador, .Sir Nicholas Henderson, visited the British stands on jubilee day, and on the same day Michael Cobham, president of the Society of British Aerospace Companies, hosted a reception to celebrate the jubilee in the SBAC lounge.

Among a number of British ministers to visit the show were Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State, Department of Industry and Stanley Clinton-Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade.

The Paris air show this year maintained its high international reputation and provided an excellent opportunity for British manufacturers to demonstrate the strength of their industry in an increasingly competitive field.

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, trying a seat for comfort on the stand of Aircraft Furnishing, Walton-on-Thames, when he visited the Paris air show on 10 June.

Worldwide inquiries at pig and poultry event

From Pat Edwards, British consulate-general, Hanover

For the second time the international exhibition for pig and poultry production took place in Hanover from 22 to 25 June. Organised by the Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft (DLG), Frankfurt/Main and the Zentralverband der Deutschen Gefluegelwirtschaft, Bonn.

There were 13 British firms forming a joint venture group, sponsored by the British Agricultural Export Council who shared an information stand with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and six further British firms present exhibiting independently and on their agent's stands. Britain was well represented and was second-largest foreign exhibitor after the Netherlands. There was a total of 346 German exhibitors and 139 from 14 foreign countries.

The British stands were attractive in their simplicity and easily identifiable by the union flag motive. Most of the British exhibitors were pleased with their stand and its position but in several instances remarked that they could have done with even more space.

The international nature of this exhibition was pleasing. In 1975 the British stands received visitors from nearly all European countries. This year there were, in addition, visitors from countries as far away as Australia, the Philippines, India and Turkey.

Throughout the four-day event a series of technical talks were given by specialists in various fields of husbandry.

Almost without exception all British participants reported it was well worth their presence but it would be difficult to list any special firm who had achieved something really outstanding. However, Ben Nevis Packagings showing the latest version of its 20 000 eggs per hour egg grading and packaging machine, said there was an increase in interest over the last fair due to the fact that the company was now represented in Germany.

Cotswold Pig Development said this was the firm's fourth fair and considerably better than the last as German farmers are now looking for hybrid pigs. Many inquiries came

from as far away as the Philippines, India and Portugal.

Ross Poultry received some 40 inquiries daily from all over the world and considered the event to be first class – 'The best of its kind in the world'.

The next fair will probably take place from 20 to 23 June 1979, again in Hanover.

Attendance down but business booms at US food fair

From Mr G. S. W. Gush, British consulate-general, Houston

Fifteen British companies, in a joint venture with the British Food Export Council and the British Overseas Trade Board, took part in the twenty-third annual national fancy food and confection show at the Rivergate Convention Center, New Orleans, from 12 to 15 June.

Among the British companies were some of the leading exporters in the food industry, who were well experienced in selling to the vast United States market and in dealing with both its unique problems and opportunities.

The space occupied by the British companies was well situated towards the centre of the large Rivergate Center. The booths of the companies and British Food Export Council, all of which were uniform in size, colour, shape and lighting, were set out in two lines separated by a spacious aisle covered by a gold-coloured carpet. The general appearance was colourful and attractive. The displays of products were well presented and accessible. The name signs were clearly legible and the booths permitted ample space for visitors to discuss business.

Close to the British display were those of Austria, Canada, Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Ireland and the Netherlands. The French were the largest with 18 companies taking part.

Approximately 1070 manufacturers, large and small, were represented by the 227 exhibitors; among the manufacturers were some of the best known household names in the United States. The NFFCS, since it began 23 years ago, has been held usually in New York and occasionally in Chicago. Although this was the first time it was not held in one or other of these two major cities, the New Orleans show was generally considered by those taking part as a success.

As was expected, the attendance was somewhat down.

The British companies were well pleased with the results they had achieved. These included not only writing a substantial volume of firm orders and taking numerous inquiries, but also appointing distributors in areas of the United States where no sales penetration previously existed; another useful result was discussion with distributors of market trends, prices and products and the exchange of views and impressions.

In 1978, the winter show will be held from 21 to 23 February in Las Vegas and the summer show from 9 to 12 July in New York.

Happy smiles for Ifas organisers

From Mr K. G. Birch, British consulate-general, Zurich

As the doors closed on the evening of 18 June, the organisers of the international exhibition for hospital and medical equipment (Ifas) wore a happy smile. The fourteenth Ifas held in Zurich from 14 to 18 June, had broken all records being the largest ever, with an area of 17 000 m² and 250 exhibitors representing 15 countries. The number of visitors was also a record with more than 23 000 compared to just over 20 000 in 1975.

Ifas is a general hospital exhibition and suffers in the sense that it cannot be all things to all people. It is, however, the only major hospital equipment exhibition of its kind in Switzerland and is therefore a strong magnet bringing in everyone from the ward sister to the surgeon. Although held just one week following the 'Interhospital' exhibition in Hanover, the number of visitors demonstrated the importance of the exhibition to the Swiss.

The British joint-venture stand with nine exhibitors plus an information stand manned by the British Health-Care Export Council occupied an excellent position in the middle of one of the two major halls.

The participating UK firms made good use of the events to explore the Swiss market more fully, support their agents, or to seek actively representation. A number of interesting inquiries were received, not only from Swiss sources, but also from Italy, France and Austria, among them. This does bring home the advantage of participation and the international aspect of the exhibition. At least five of the UK firms said that they thought they would be returning to the fifteenth Ifas to be held in November 1978.

Britain makes good showing at Cannes festival

From George Finlayson, British embassy, Paris

The British film industry succeeded in making a considerable impact at the thirtieth film festival which ended on 27 May. 'The Duellists', directed by Ridley Scott, won the important best award for a new director, and Britain's second official entry 'Black Joy' was well received by critics and press.

With support from the British Overseas Trade Board, the British Film Producers' Association mounted and manned a large information stand in the Palais du Festival which served as a useful focal point for the entire British industry including independent producers. Some of the major firms such as Rank and EMI also exhibited independently in suites in hotels.

Additional attention was focused on the British participation by the presence in Cannes during the festival of HMS *Apollo*. Special entertainment was arranged aboard the ship for important clients and potential clients of the British industry.

Sir Nicholas Henderson, ambassador in Paris, who visited the festival on 22 May, called on the information stand where he was greeted by Kenneth Maidment, president of the British Film Producers' Association and John Coote, director general. After touring the exhibition in the Palais du Festival, he attended a reception given by the BFPA aboard HMS *Apollo* and the screening of 'The Duellists'.

The British industry made a big effort at Cannes to demonstrate its creative skills, technical competence and general professionalism. Ian Mitchell, secretary of the BFPA, reported that the volume of inquiries received at the information stand was particularly encouraging. They covered co-production possibilities and making films in Britain, there were many trading inquiries from all over the world. The interest shown was impressive evidence of the high regard world film producers have for British film makers. As a world market place for the cinema industry, the Cannes festival occupies undisputed first place. Over 48 countries participated in the competition and there was an impressive assembly of international film critics.

Apart from its coveted awards, the festival attracts buyers and sellers of film from all over the world. The British industry took advantage of the unique opportunities it offers to present its product, increase its earnings and enhance its prestige. The BFPA hope that next year in addition to extending their information and promotional services, more British films will be seen at the Festival.

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotion Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate Regional Office for firms outside London and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The Department in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the Commercial Officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessman intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas Commercial Officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the Department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

Overseas trade export successes

Arcon to build Middle East cargo sheds . . .

Arcon Buildings Export, part of the Taylor Woodrow group, has been awarded two Middle East contracts for cargo sheds totalling £3.3 million.

The first is a £2.2 million contract for 15 cargo sheds in Port Rashid. The steel-framed buildings, covering 117 000 m², will be constructed by Costain-Taylor Woodrow, the main contractor for stage 1 of the port extensions, for the ruler of Dubai.

The second contract, worth £1.1 million, is to supply five cargo sheds for Doha Port, State of Qatar.

The Qatar government's Engineering Services Department, placed the contract for the 29 700 m² of steel-framed buildings.

Further information: circle 532

. . . and Sudanese starch and glucose plant

Arcon has also won a contract worth £4.7 million for the design, procurement and construction management of a starch and glucose plant at Khartoum, Sudan.

The steel-framed process building will be 78 m by 54 m and incorporate a two-storey production block, a warehouse with loading dock and a tower block to hold the steeping tanks. Four steel silos to store 10 000 cubic metres of sorghum will be erected alongside.

Annual output of the plant is expected to be 6000 tons of starch and 6000 tons of glucose, mainly for use in the textile, drug and food processing industries and for cattle feedstuff.

The extensive mechanical and electrical installations will be handled by the Mechanical, Electrical and Process Division of Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd.

Further information: circle 533

Rubber mixing plant for Korea and E. Germany

Two export orders, with a total value of £1 million have followed successful visits by Farrel Bridge sales engineers to Korea and East Germany.

The first is a £250,000 package of rubber mixing equipment for tyre manufacturing despatched to Woun Poong Industries, Pusan.

The Korean order comprises a 1000hp high-pressure Banbury mixer with two-speed drive and the latest three-zone water tempering system and a twin-roll 213 mm mill with 500hp drive.

Bridge will also supply mixing and sheeting machinery worth £750,000 to IAI in Berlin, destined for VEB Kombinat Elbit in Wittenburg, DDR. Delivery and installation is scheduled for December.

Further information: circle 534

Scottish firm takes power orders

Export orders valued at £4.5 million have been obtained by Bonar Long and Co, the engineering subsidiary of the Low and Bonar group, Dundee.

These new orders exceed by 50 per cent Bonar Long's total exports for 1976, and overseas sales account for more than 80 per cent turnover during the first five months of the current financial year.

Included in the orders are the supply of system transformers to Nigeria's national electrical power authority to the value of £1.3 million, and similar equipment, worth £900,000, for Ghana's electricity corporation.

The company's largest single order for switchgear has been placed by the Ministry of Electricity and Water in Kuwait, for medium-voltage switchboards worth £500,000. Other large export orders have come from the far and middle east, Malawi and Canada.

Further information: circle 536

Post Office wins Libyan contract

Britain's Post Office has won its biggest-ever telecommunications consultancy contract.

Under a £6.75 million contract, which has just been signed with Libya, Post Office Telecommunications will assist the Libyan Posts and Telecommunications Corporation in planning, specifying and constructing an extensive new telephone cable network.

This network – involving 3600 km of land coaxial cable – will significantly strengthen Libya's existing communication links. Work on the project starts on 1 July and it will take an estimated 5 to 6 years to complete.

This contract is the second awarded to the British Post Office by the Libyan Posts and Telecommunications Corporation. Almost a year ago, the Post Office was awarded a £650,000 contract to act as design consultants for a new high-capacity telecommunication link between Tripoli and Benghazi. The Post Office's work on that project – due to be completed before the end of the decade – is going ahead on schedule.

Further information: circle 537

Marconi radio for Libya

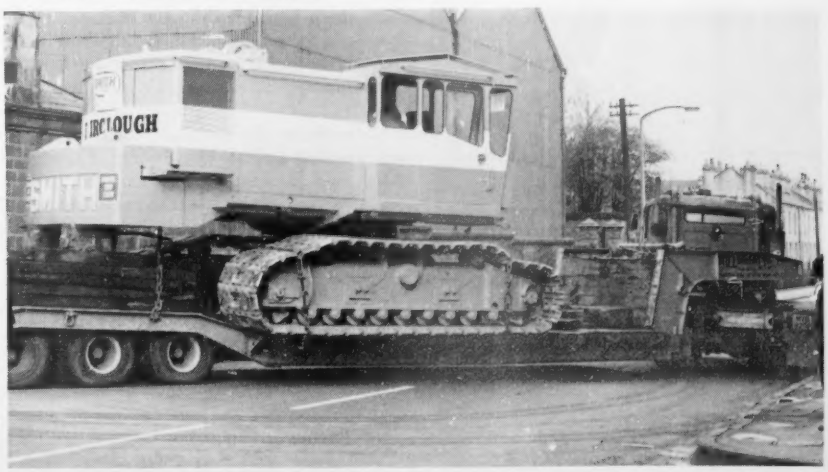
More than £400,000 worth of Marconi radio communications equipment is to be exported to the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriya.

Under the terms of a new contract,

Crawler crane contract completed

The last of five C4050 crawler cranes ordered from Thomas Smith and Sons (Rodley) leaving the manufacturers en-route for the Middle East. Supplied as part of a £1 million contract involving 15 crawler cranes in total, the 50-ton capacity crane will join four other Smith C4050 cranes and nine C2835 machines already in transit for the same contract.

Further information: circle 535



Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Marconi Communication Systems a GEC-Marconi Electronics company, is to supply Arna (the Arab Revolutionary News Agency) in Tripoli with one transmitter, three antennae, and voice frequency telegraph equipment. This follows the contract placed with Marconi in 1974 for the equipping of Arna's original establishment in the Libyan capital. Also included in the present contract is a large extension to the vhf installation in this original station. Arna, which provides an external news service from Libya, will have taken delivery of all this new equipment by the end of 1977.

Further information: circle 538

Fast breeder to use BICC cable

Stringent safety requirements imposed by the Licensing Authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany have, say BICC, contributed towards the selection of its Pyrotenax mineral insulated MI cable for the SNR-300, one of western Europe's three prototype fast breeder reactors.

An order has been received for bare copper mineral insulated cable, valued at £120,000 for stage one of the project.

The MI cable will be used to feed the heating elements which maintain the liquid sodium coolant in all pipework at a constant temperature. This is a vital function, for the liquid sodium, as well as being the coolant, also acts as a moderator. If the temperature of the pipes were allowed to fall below a certain level, the sodium would solidify.

Further information: circle 539

Moorings to relieve congestion at Lagos

Loading six-ton moorings anchors for Nigeria at Milford Haven. Harbour congestion at Lagos is being eased by the installation of lighterage moorings for 750 000 tons of shipping at Bonny, Port Harcourt and Calabar. The scheme was designed and supplied by Aga Navigation Aids Ltd, Brentford, London, at a cost of £1.4 million, using 2000 tons of anchors and chain.

Further information: circle 540

Sim-Chem starts first major US order

Sim-Chem Ltd of Stockport – a Simon Engineering company – has started design work for Northern Petrochemical Co's $100 million low-density polyethylene plant to be built in the United States near Houston.

The plant will have an annual capacity of 220 million lbs of low-density polyethylene and is based on ICI's latest large autocave technology.

Procurement of equipment will also be carried out by Sim-Chem and it is expected that most major sub-orders will be placed before the end of 1977.

This order is Sim-Chem's first major petrochemical contract in the United States and follows other recent contracts for large-scale low-density polyethylene plants in Mexico and Turkey.

Further information: circle 541

Panamanian feasibility studies won

Two British companies have been awarded contracts by the Panamanian Corporacion Financiera Nacional (Confina)

Reed Engineering Overseas, Maidstone has recently been awarded a contract worth US$58,685 to carry out a feasibility study in Panama for the development of the paper industry including the viability of using bagasse in the manufacture of paper and packing materials.

Also McLellan and Partners of West Byfleet has been awarded a contract to carry out a feasibility study for foundry and steel industry in Panama. The cost of the study is US$130,000.

Further information: circle 542

NCB partnership awarded Canadian consulting contract

Coal Processing Consultants (CPC) – a partnership between Britain's National Coal Board and Woodall-Duckham Ltd – has been awarded a major study contract by British Columbia Hydro and Power Co in Vancouver, Canada.

The study, commissioned by BC Hydro and the Canadian Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, will investigate the feasibility and conceptual designs of demonstration plants for clean and efficient methods of producing gas and electricity from Canadian coals.

CPC has nominated Intercontinental Engineering (Integ) of Vancouver as its local partner and is working with Acres Consulting Services, also of Vancouver, who have been awarded a parallel contract to carry out environmental studies.

The feasibility study will examine several possible locations for the demonstration plant, including the sites of existing BC Hydro gas turbine generating plants which some dual use of existing facilities might be practical and economical.

The studies and conceptual design are to be completed early in 1978, at a cost of about £275,000.

Further information: circle 543

Silencer machinery quietly gathers orders

New orders from two French silencer makers bring the Moon Brothers, Birkenhead total order intake for silencer-making machinery to more than £500,000 in the last few months.

One of the French customers, Ets Rosi Fils of Nanterre, has ordered a model 3NH silencer bodymaker, one of the new generation of machines currently under development by Moon Brothers. Six other orders have already been placed for this sophisticated silencer-body forming and side-lock seaming machine, which has an output of 400 silencers an hour and combines the advantages of other currently available models with several new design features.

Further information: circle 544

Gullick Dobson wins Spanish mines order

Another order worth nearly £500,000 has been won by Gullick Dobson International of Wigan for the supply of powered roof supports to the Spanish coal mining industry. Gullick Dobson were the first company to supply fully mechanised long-wall coal face systems to Spain and this latest contract, the company says, is a result of the success of the two previous installations.

The latest order for a 6/240 long-wall installation has been received from Minas Y Ferrocarril de Utrillas and the inclined seam supports are due for delivery in July 1977. Gullick Dobson technicians will supervise the complete installation and commissioning of the supports.

Further information: circle 545

Third HS contract for Nigerian irrigation project

Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering, Leicestershire, has secured its third contract within a year for work associated with the major irrigation project being undertaken in the Borno State of Nigeria by the Chad Basin Development Authority. This £3.6 million contract is for the supply and installation of 33kV, 11kV and medium voltage electrical distribution networks.

The total value for the three contracts now stands at £15.5 million. The two previous contracts cover the supply and installation of a 30MW diesel generation station at New Marte with the associated electrical equipment.

Further information: circle 546

Overseas trade country data

Bangladesh

Medicines and drugs. The Bangladesh Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare has published a list of proprietary products of foreign origin which have been approved and registered with their drugs administration. These are importable, subject to the provisions of the import policy order which is published bi-annually. Copies of the list are available to British exporters on request from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475/7062.

Brazil

Duty reductions on olives and olive oil. Customs Policy Council resolution 2966, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 3 June, introduced the following amendments in the duties incident on olives and olive oil. These changes are temporary and lapse on 31 December.

		Duty rate	
Tariff no.	Product	New	Old
07.03.05.00	Olives in brine	45%	145%
15.07.04.01	Crude olive oil	20%	50%
15.07.04.02	Refined olive oil	45%	75%

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Reference prices on pianos. Customs Policy Council resolution 2968, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 10 June, established reference prices on pianos as follows:

		Reference price
Tariff no.	Product	US $ per unit
92.01.01.01	Grand pianos	2 128
92.01.01.03	Upright pianos	796
92.01.01.99	Other pianos	814

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty reduction on polypropylene copolymer. Customs Policy Council resolution 2967, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 3 June, reduced the import duty on polypropylene copolymer, under tariff heading 39.02.02.12, from 55 per cent to 25 per cent. The reduction applies to a quota of 3000 tonnes of polypropylene having a content of approximately 93 per cent propylene and approximately 7 per cent ethylene and a fluidity index on the ASTM-D 1238 test of from 0.4 to 0.905.

The product is intended solely for the production of sheet having an alveolar structure or for corrugated plastic. The concession has a validity of one year, counted from the date of publication.

The application of this concession is to be controlled by Cacex.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Exemptions from prior deposits. Customs Policy Council resolution 2969, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 10 June, exempted from prior deposit requirements goods subject to concessions under resolutions 2717, 2718, 2748 and 2912. These resolutions affect the following goods:

Resolution 2717: equipment, machinery, apparatus or instruments not having a national similar and intended for public enterprises, mixed economy companies and concessionary companies which operate rail services, harbours, waterways, airports, hydraulic services, the production and distribution of electricity and the production and distribution of piped gas, where such imports are essential to the construction, extension and maintenance of their installations.

Resolution 2718: As above but in addition for telecommunication, steel or oil companies.

Resolution 2748: Agricultural and forestal tractors.

Resolution 2912: Road and construction tractors.

Goods under resolutions 2717 and 2912 are to be denominated by Cacex.

Imports of salt cod (bacalhau). Cacex Comunicado 595, 24 April, altered the procedure for the import of salt cod (bacalhau), under tariff heading 03.02.01.04.

The main provision to affect British exporters is that the sanitary inspection certificate, issued by an official body of the country of origin of the goods, must contain a declaration of the appropriate exporters association assuming complete responsibility for the goods.

The remaining provisions affect the procedures to be followed on landing of the goods.

Copies of the Comunicado (in Portuguese) are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Chile

Exchange rates. The Chilean Central Bank has now established the daily rate of exchange for the period 5 June to 4 July 1977. Copies of the list are available from CRE 01-215 5289.

Fiji

Import duty amendment: floor coverings. The Fiji Minister of Finance has issued the Customs Tariff Act (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1977, which came into force on 31 May.

The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act is amended to read as follows:

		Import duty		
Item no.	Description	Fiscal	Customs	Export duty
39.01/06.01	Floor coverings in the piece and rectangular tiles; rigid pipes and tubes	25%	7½%	Free

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/468/401.

France

Cosmetics and toilet preparations. A correction to decree 77-469 of 28 April concerning the labelling and advertising of cosmetics and toilet preparations was published in the *Official Journal*, 17 June.

The word 'date' in paragraph a of article 1 should be replaced by the word 'list', the new version of the article reading:

a the name of the product together with its description, if this is not already contained in the name, with reference to the *list* fixed by the Interministerial Order drawn up pursuant to the above mentioned decree of 7.3.77.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 423.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

Ghana

Entry permit regulations. *Trade and Industry*, 20 February 1976, page 522, and 5 March 1976, page 666, gave details of the cedi voucher requirement which has been introduced by the Ghanaian government.

The Ghanaian High Commission in London have recently announced that all sales of cedi vouchers will be made only against travellers' cheques endorsed 'throughout the world' or against recognised non-sterling convertible currencies, ie US dollars, Swiss francs, Deutsche marks etc.

Refunds for unused cedi vouchers may be made only in cases where the prospective visitor did not in fact travel and the entry permit has been cancelled. Where the visitor did travel to Ghana, but did not use all the vouchers, refunds should be obtained in Ghana.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064/3331.

Indonesia

New regulations for import of alcoholic beverages. The Indonesian Minister of Health has announced, with effect from 29 April new regulations for the import, production, distribution and labelling of alcoholic beverages, CCCN number 22.09. Loan copies on request from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

New regulations on cosmetics and hygiene articles. The Indonesian Minister of Health has announced, with effect from 5 May, new regulations on packaging, marking, and advertisement of imported and locally produced cosmetics and hygiene articles. Loan copies on request from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Import duty exemption: radar for aircraft. The Indonesian Minister of Finance has announced with effect from 20 April 1977 complete exemption of import duty and sales tax on the import of radar equipment for aircraft – CCCN numbers 85.15.60 and 85.16.00 – so that the import duty is now nil and the sales tax is nil.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

New exchange control and packaging regulations. The Indonesian government has announced, with effect from 17 May 1977 that imports may only be carried out by opening a banker's letter of credit – merchant's letter of credit may no longer be used, the CCCN number must be written on the letter of credit.

The letter of credit number must be written on the outside of the packing of the imported goods – this will not apply to containerised goods, bulk cargo or liquid cargo where packaging is not used.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Iran

Market arrangements for iron and steel. A bill to establish a state trading company, the Iron and Steel Import and Export Co, is now before the Iran parliament. The intention is to bring domestic prices under control and in future all imports will be controlled by the new company.

Until the passage of the bill through parliament all iron and steel imports are being organised through the Foreign Transactions Co, a subsidiary organisation of the Ministry of Commerce.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3454.

Italy

Cocoa and chocolate. Law 351, published in *Gazzetta Ufficiale* 146, 4 June (see *Trade and Industry*, 9 July 1976, page 95) announced new regulations on the production and sale of cocoa and chocolate products for human consumption.

A 12-month period was allowed for the sale of those products not meeting with the new requirements. Decree-law 254, 3 June, extends this period, which was due to expire on 4 June 1977, until 30 June 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Ivory Coast

Consular certificates for export. Certificates of origin, if required, for UK exports to the Ivory Coast need no longer be legalised by an Ivory Coast consular official.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5334.

Jordan

Warehousing. *Trade and Industry* dated 15 October 1976, gave details of rules and instructions to ease congestion at the Port of Aqaba.

The Jordanian authorities have announced that as a result of the successful measures to relieve the congestion the period for clearance of goods has now been extended to 45 days from the date of unloading instead of 30 days.

Any delays will subject the whole consignment to a penalty of 25 per cent levied on the cif value of the goods.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/7062.

Kuwait

Warehousing. The Ministry of Communications has announced in the *Official Gazette* 1141, 5 June, that owing to the congestion of the port's storage areas cargo will be allowed to remain in customs and port's storage areas exempted from landing fees for a period of 14 days from the date the vessel completes its discharging operation.

Goods not cleared after 30 days may be moved outside the port's premises by the port's department and the loading, transportation and any other expenses will be borne by the owner of the goods.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/7062.

Lebanon

No tariff amendment on whisky. *Trade and Industry* alerted exporters to the possible customs duty reduction for whisky under the CCCN heading 22.09C.

This reduction has not been confirmed in the *Official Gazette* and the duty rate remains at 1200 piastres per litre for whisky of an alcoholic strength of 50° put up for sale in bottles or containers of a capacity of 5 litres or less.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/7062.

Malta

Colouring matter in foodstuffs. *Trade and Industry*, 1 April, page 852 gave details of legal notice 39 – Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1977. An amendment order, legal notice 65, has been issued which deletes the following colours from the list of permitted food colours detailed in legal notice 39:

Name of colour	Colour index no. (1971)
Fast yellow AB	13015
Amaranth	16185
Solanthrene Blue RS or Anthragen Blue or Indanthrene Blue	69800
Black 7984	27755
Burnt umber	—

Although legal notices 39 and 65 have not come into effect, as a matter of policy, the importation of food containing colouring matter other than that now detailed in the legal notices is being restricted.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Mexico

Duty and licensing amendments. A decree published in the *Diario Oficial*, 24 May, made extensive changes to the rates of import duty charged on imports. Many of the goods previously subject to a rate of 10 per cent will now be charged 15 per cent. In some cases higher rates have been imposed and in a few cases high rates have been reduced.

Two orders published in the same issue made alterations to the import licensing regime. The following goods have been released from licensing requirements:

Certain spices under tariff headings: 09.04; 09.05; 09.06; 09.07; 09.08; 09.09; 09.10.
Certain alcoholic beverages under tariff headings: 22.05; 22.06; 22.07; 22.09.
Certain aircraft under heading 88.02.
Certain boats under heading 98.01.

Licences will now be required for the import of:

Motorcycles and bicycles with an auxiliary motor, of a capacity not exceeding 650 cm³, with or without sidecar, of tariff heading 87.09 A.001.

Full details of the changes can be obtained from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Netherlands

Tea decree. A decree dated 27 April 1977 (Staatsblad 332), published on 21 June 1977, modifies the Tea Decree (Commodity Law). Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

New Zealand

Tariff amendments on clocks and watches. The New Zealand government has issued the Customs Tariff (Clocks and Watches) Amendment Order 1977 which came into force on 10 June, whereby tariff item CCCN 91.11.009 is revoked and replaced by the following:

Number	Description	Unit	Year	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July		Other preferential rates of duty
				Normal tariff	British preferential	
91.11	Other clock and watch parts:					
91.11.007	Clock and watch movements, assembled but incomplete	..	1976	The rates applicable to the goods for which the incomplete movements have been designed		
91.11.008	Other		1976	Free	Free	

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Nigeria

Food and Drugs Decree 1974. Notices were published in *Trade and Industry*, 12 December 1974, and 9 April 1975, about the above mentioned decree. Government notice 508 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette*, 28 April, announced that since the promulgation of the above decree, the Federal Ministry of Health has received numerous inquiries regarding the acceptable format of the certificate of manufacture and the certificate of free sale.

In order to remove the difficulties, it has been decided that the provision of section 8(2) of the decree shall be deemed to have been complied with if the articles on importation are accompanied by a combined certificate based on the following format.

COMBINED CERTIFICATE OF MANUFACTURE AND FREE SALE

The ..... certifies herewith that the .....
(*Name of Authority* 1) (*Full Name of Product(s)*)
described below, and consigned to ..... per
(*Name and Address of Importer*)
..... of .....
(*Vessel and Number of Bill of Lading*) (*Name of Country*)
origin, and is/are manufactured in accordance with the requirements of .....
..... Regulations or the ..... following international standard(s) .....

Marks and number	*No and description of package(s)*	*Specification of product(s)*	2 *Composition*

The ..... further declares that the product(s) do/does not
(*Name of Authority*)
contain any detrimental substances, and that the product(s) can be sold freely in .....
(*Country of Manufacture*)
for and on behalf of

OFFICIAL SEAL
Date

.....
Signature

.....
Full Name

1 Statutory body or agency having responsibility for the safety and quality of the product(s).
2 Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

The original certificate should accompany the products on first importation by an importer but on subsequent importations photocopies will be sufficient.

Goods not accompanied by this type of certificate may experience delays on arrival or may even be refused entry into the country. Importers are reminded that cosmetics and pesticides of all types are covered by the provisions of the decree.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473/462/471/472.

Portugal

Tariff rates. In accordance with the provisions of the EEC-Portugal free trade agreement, Portugal has, from 1 July, further reduced her import duties on many industrial and certain processed agricultural goods originating in the enlarged EEC. Goods of UK origin which entered Portugal duty free before 1 July will continue to do so after that date.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Bulk imports of powdered milk. Portuguese *Diario da Republica* 127, 1 June 1977, published ministerial order 137/77, which lays down regulations governing the import in bulk of powdered milk.

In future all such imports will be handled by the Junta Nacional dos Produtos Pecuarios; an import ceiling of 5000 tons has been established for 1977. These goods will also be subject to price control.

Inquiries: 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Compensation tax. The Portuguese *Diario da Republica* 107, 9 May, published law 27/77 which removes the compensation tax on foreign lorries and passenger carrying vehicles imposed under article 19 of decree-law 477/71 of 6 November 1971.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 459/461.

Singapore

Medicines Act 1975: import regulations. The Singapore government has begun the implementation of the Medicines Act 1975 with the announcement that no new medicinal or veterinary medicinal products shall be introduced after 24 June 1977 unless they are licensed.

All products that had been on the market before this date shall be temporarily exempted from licensing.

For veterinary medicinal products introduced before 24 June, the exemption shall cease on 1 January 1978: for medicinal products introduced before 24 June 1975, exemption shall cease on 24 June 1979, and for those introduced after 24 June 1975, exemption shall cease on 24 June 1978.

Applications for licences should be made as follows: products not on sale before 24 June 1975, closing date for applications 24 September. Products on sale before 24 June 1975, closing date for applications

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

24 September. For other types of products on sale before 24 June 1975 the closing dates are as follows:

1 Products presently controlled under Poisons Act – 24 October.
2 Western-type medicines not presently controlled under Poisons Act – 24 March 1978.
3 Herbal remedies etc – 24 June 1978.
4 Raw materials for use in manufacture of medicines and animal feedstuffs – 24 June 1978.

Application forms available from the Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health, Palmer Road, Singapore 2.

For veterinary products from the Director of Primary Production, Ministry of National Development, Maxwell Road, Singapore 2.

Further implementations of the act will include licensing of manufacturers, importers and wholesalers, and registration of premises dealing in retail supply, as well as control of advertising.

Details will be published as soon as they are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

South Africa

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 10 June 1977:

R.1002 CCCN 17.01. The amendment to tariff heading – Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form
CCCN 92.11.60. Telephone answering machines rate of duty 5 per cent (General) 1 The amendment to tariff heading 17.01 is consequential to an amendment of the nomenclature issued by the Customs Co-operation Council 2 Telephone answering machines, designed to operate with a telephone set but not forming an integral part of the telephone set, presently classifiable in tariff heading 85.13 must in future be classified in tariff heading 92.11 at the existing rate of duty.

Sales duty

R.1003 Item 148.00 CCCN 92.11 (2): Telephone answering machines – rate of sales duty 16 per cent. This amendment is consequential to the transfer of telephone answering machines from tariff heading 85.13 to tariff heading 92.11 in part 1 of schedule I. The rate of sales duty remains unchanged.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 3 June.

Item		Rate of Duty	
		Excise	Customs
R.969	CCCN 24.02		
	Cigarettes	9.5c per 10 cigarettes plus 56c per kg tobacco content	9.5c per 10 cigarettes plus 56c per kg tobacco content
	Plus, in respect of cigarettes the mass of the tobacco of which exceeds 1.5 kg per 1000 cigarettes	452c per kg tobacco content	452c per kg tobacco content
	Cigarette tobacco	9.5c per 50 g or fraction thereof plus 213c per kg tobacco	9.5c per 50 g or fraction thereof plus 213c per kg tobacco
	Plus a suspended duty of	Nil	Nil
	In operation	73c per kg tobacco	73c per kg tobacco
	Maximum rate		

The effect of this notice is that the stamp duty on cigarettes and cigarette tobacco is replaced by an ordinary excise or customs duty. The rate of duty remains unchanged.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Spain

Capital goods: additions, extensions and amended descriptions. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 16 May, announced the following additions, extensions, deletions and revised entries to the capital goods list of the Spanish import tariff, imported at a concessional rate of 5 per cent import duty subject to the importer making application to the Spanish Ministry of Commerce.

CCCN	Description	Terminal date
	Additions	
84.22 I	Equipment specially designed for the manipulation of masks (separation from screen or from surround) during the manufacture of colour television picture tubes	16 May 1979
84.32 N2	Automatic machinery for making spiral-bound writing blocks or stapled notebooks, having at least 12 stations for unreeling, ruling, cutting, sheet counting, insertion of covers, insertion of backings or fly-leaves and fitting of spiral bindings or metal staples	16 May 1979
84.36 D	Multiple reeling machines for making continuous strip of artificial plastic materials, having 50 or more heads and electronic speed and tensioning control	16 May 1979
84.40 G	Automatic fabric-cutting machines controlled by coded information	16 May 1979
84.45 C9	Special presses for the manufacture of crown caps	16 May 1979
84.45 C10 85.01 J 85.11 B 85.19 E	Machines for producing longitudinally-welded steel tubes of a diameter exceeding 200 mm and a wall thickness exceeding 4 mm, with stations for shaping, compressing edges, welding in an inert argon and/or plasma atmosphere, straightening and calibration	16 May 1978
84.45 C16	Automatic machines for hot-rolling of wood screws	16 May 1979
84.47 C2	Automatic-cycle sanding and copying machines having four of more heads	16 May 1979
84.47 E5	Automatic-cycle milling and copying machines having four or more heads	16 May 1979
84.57 B2	Machines for inserting glass insulating separators in the lens assembly of television picture tube guns	16 May 1979
84.59 K 84.17 J2 85.19 E	Automatic machines for hot forming of plastic sheet by vacuum and blow-moulding, with a moulding depth exceeding 500 mm, whether or not equipped with heaters, hydraulics and control panels	16 May 1979
85.11 B2	Special machines for spot-welding masks to the support frame in colour television picture tubes	16 May 1979
	Extensions	
84.21 A3	Automatic machines for painting rings in the insulation of telephone wites, synchronised and in line with coating extruders, operating at more than 120 m/minute by means of rotating nozzles	28 January 1979
84.31 D2 84.16 A 84.17 J2 84.59 K 90.28 C6 and others	Automatic machines for coating and bonding paper, paperboard, plastic film or metal foil in continuous strips exceeding 1400 mm in width, at a speed of more than 200 m/minute, with or without systems for direct extrusion of plastic film	15 April 1979
84.32 N2	Machines for inserting and assembling uncut paper, with at least attachments for joining, cross-wise perforating, zig-zag folding or cutting out, for the production of multi-page forms	19 January 1979
84.33 A4	Combines for reeling and cutting paper and aluminium (or such materials when combined with plastic materials) for the production of reeled strips with clean edges by the removal of intermediate strips, incorporating an hydraulic tension control system and an elastic system for compensating the load on the finished bobbins (which are to exceed 800 mm in diameter)	28 January 1979
84.33 L	Automatic twin-drum machines for the manufacture by moulding of articles of cellulose pulp	28 January 1979
84.33 L	Automatic machines for making gusseted bags with square or rectangular bottoms	28 January 1979
84.35 A 84.35 C2 84.35 C3a 84.35 C4	Printing machines (flat, aniline, letterpress and dry or wet offset) for the continuous printing of forms, with a printing width of less than 58 cm and with at least provision for making the drive-holes in the forms, for longitudinal dotting and for zig-zag folding or for reeling	17 November 1978
84.36 C	Machines for picking up filaments without drawing	28 January 1978
84.36 C	Machines for drawing filaments with molecular orientation to obtain continuous yarns, and molecular drawing frames to obtain continuous filament tow for the manufacture of discontinuous fibres	28 January 1978
84.36 C	Machines designed for the spinning of synthetic fibres, with or without stations for prior homogenisation and mixing	28 January 1978
84.36 E	Yarn drawing and texturing machines	28 January 1979
84.45 C6	Automatic milling cutters specially designed for grooving and relieving spiral drill bits or reamers	16 July 1980
84.45 C9	Numerically-controlled automatic-sequence punching machines	28 January 1979
84.59 K	Numerically-controlled machines for the wiring and connection of electrical or electronic apparatus, with automatic indication or positioning of the terminals and connecting cables	28 January 1979
84.59 K	Special extruders for feeding synthetic fibre spinning machines, working continuously in an inert atmosphere or in a vacuum at temperatures in excess of 250°C and a stepless speed-regulating pressure exceeding 150 kg/cm²	28 January 1979
84.59 K	Complex automatic machines for extruding and shaping tabular supports with interlayers and insulation for co-axial cable cores, with or without provision for wire feed and pick-up and for control and synchronisation	28 January 1979
84.59 K 84.35 C 84.22 G 90.28 C6	Machines for the continuous coating of abrasive fabrics and paper, incorporating provision for unreeling, drawing-through, printing, coating with glue, varnish or resin, positioning of wooden supports, movement of the feed strip in loops, rereeling and centralised control	28 January 1979
87.07 A2	Self-propelled stacking trucks with the operator's cab intregrated with the elevating fork, with an elevating height exceeding 5 m and a loading capacity exceeding 800 kg	17 March 1979

Continued on page 37

CCCN	Description	Terminal Date
	Extension with amended description	
84.45 C13	Machines for the continuous drawing, straightening, cutting and polishing metal bars and tubes in a single pass	17 January 1979
87.02 B2d	Specialised vehicles for carrying earth, rocks and mineral materials, with three or more driving axles	16 January 1979
	Deletion	
85.01 C3	Thyristor static convertors for medium frequencies, of an output exceeding 50 kW	

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462/471/472/471.

Coke of coal: duty free quota. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 17 June, published royal decree 1373/1977 of the Ministry of Commerce establishing a quota for the importation free of import duty of 210 000 tonnes of coke of coal with grain size measurement less than 80 mm (CCCN heading 27.04) to be used by integrated steel companies.

This quota will be distributed by the Ministry of Commerce and will be in force for one year from 1 January 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Sweden

Changes in tax on tobacco products. With effect from 14 March taxes on tobacco products have been increased to the following rates:

CCCN		Unit	Rate in Swedish kroner
24.02	Manufactured tobacco:		
	Cigars and cigarillos: weighing each:		
121	1.7 grams or less	10 units	1.35
122	Over 1.7 grams but not more than 3 grams	10 units	1.80
111	More than 3 grams but not more than 5 grams	10 units	2.15
112	More than 5 grams	10 units	3.00
	Cigarettes: weighing each:		
201	Not exceeding 0.85 grams	10 units	1.80
203	More than 0.85 grams up to 1.20 grams	10 units	2.30
204	Over 1.20 grams and up to 1.55 grams	10 units	2.44
205	Over 1.55 grams and up to 1.90 grams	10 units	2.84
206	Over 1.90 grams	10 units	3.24
300	Smoking tobacco	100 kg	7 400
501	Chewing tobacco	100 kg	2 500
502	Snuff	100 kg	1 050

Note: The Customs Board does not levy the tax at the time of import on producers, retailers or consumers of the goods who, are registered with the state tax authorities.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 459.

United States

Food ingredients. The *Federal Register*, 10 June, published rules proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to affirm potassium iodide and potassium and calcium iodates as safe direct human food ingredients. Written comments (five copies) should be sent by 9 August 1977 to Food and Drug Administration, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Also the *Federal Register*, 14 June, published a proposal by the FDA to affirm caprylic acid as a safe food ingredient. Written comments (five copies) should be sent by 15 August to the address above.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Escape clause investigation: industrial fasteners. The International Trade Commission has instituted an investigation to determine whether certain nuts and bolts and screws are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry. A public hearing will be held on 11 October in Washington. Requests to appear should be made to the commission by 6 October.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Securities and Exchange Commission. The commission has released for public comment a proposed rule and forms intended to create an integrated registration and reporting system for investment companies. Comments must be received by 15 August 1977.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Imports of speciality steels under quota. A new quota period has now opened. The following table, derived from statistics made available by the US Customs Service, shows the products which are subject to quotas, the US quotas from the EEC for the 12 months 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978, and US imports of the products concerned from the EEC during this period, as at 17 June 1977:

Pounds weight

Product	US import quotas for 12 months 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978	US imports during this period as at 17 June 1977
Sheet and strips of stainless steel (item 923.20)	32 600 000	1 209 312
Plates of stainless steel (item 923.21)	6 000 000	182 463
Bars of stainless steel (item 923.22)	5 200 000	82 031
Wire rods of stainless steel (item 923.23)	15 200 000	Quota filled
Bearing steel (item 923.25)	7 000 000	68 929
Alloy tool steel (item 923.26)	7 000 000	Quota filled

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Energy conservation: consumer appliances. The *Federal Register*, 13 June, published rules proposed by the Federal Energy Administration to establish procedures for the submission and disposition of petitions superseding a state appliance energy use or efficiency regulation. Appliances include refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers etc.

Written comments (15 copies) should be sent by 15 July to Federal Energy Administration, Room 3317, Federal Building, Box ND, Washington, DC 20461.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Refuse bins: further information. The *Federal Register*, 13 June, published a final rule by the Consumer Product Safety Commission declaring unstable metal refuse bins of more than 1 cu yd capacity to be banned as a hazardous product.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Medical devices. The *Federal Register*, 14 June, published rules proposed by the Food and Drug Administration for exemption from Federal preemption of state and local medical device requirements. Written comments (four copies) should be sent by 15 August to Food and Drug Administration, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Energy conservation: central air conditioners. The *Federal Register*, 14 June, published rules proposed by the Federal Energy Administration to amend the test procedures for central air conditioners. Written comments (15 copies) should be sent by 1 August to Federal Energy Administration, Room 3317, Federal Building, Box NB, Washington DC 20461.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Food ingredients: propylene glycol and monostearate. The *Federal Register*, 17 June, published rules proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to affirm propylene glycol and propylene glycol monostearate as food ingredients generally recognised as safe. Written comments (five copies) should be sent by 16 August 1977 to Food and Drug Administration, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Energy conservation: household appliances. The *Federal Register*, 16 June, published rules proposed by the Federal Energy Administration to prescribe test procedures for ranges, ovens, etc, as part of the energy conservation plan for appliances. Comments (15 copies) should be sent by 8 August 1977 to Room 3317, Federal Energy Administration, Box NE, Washington DC 20461.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1976	1970	£ million	£ million			£ million				£ million		
						18,218	10,404	1,830	1,977			
1970	100.0	31,644	9,453	2,130	1,799	442	325	68	−14	733	−25	758
1971	101.7	32,505	9,681	1,991	1,930	99	−148	52	22	1,087	280	807
1972	104.3	34,402	9,870	1,739	2,071	39	−145	48	15	131	−702	833
1973	110.2	36,003	10,279	1,872	2,390	1,127	404	102	382	−752	−2,334	1,582
1974	109.9	35,590	10,124	2,024	2,289	602	666	81	−111	−3,380	−5,221	1,841
1975	107.7	35,234	9,991	1,737	1,970	−680	−392	−111	−23	−1,635	−3,195	1,560
1976	108.8	35,290	9,562	1,651	1,901	−2	5	23	1	−1,423	−3,592	2,169
1975 1st qtr.	109.6	8,988	2,534	471	492	−125	18	−31	−38	−544	−947	403
2nd qtr.	107.3	8,833	2,474	444	498	−267	−105	−54	−66	−295	−655	360
3rd qtr.	106.6	8,724	2,540	416	501	−208	−234	−29	38	−566	−967	401
4th qtr.	107.4	8,689	2,443	406	480	−80	−70	4	43	−230	−626	396
1976 1st qtr.	109.1	8,811	2,460	402	452	25	31	24	12	−80	−538	458
2nd qtr.	108.2	8,730	2,394	408	478	−97	−115	−22	−55	−439	−919	480
3rd qtr.	108.3	8,824	2,392	418	484	−22	4	10	22	−536	−1,148	612
4th qtr.	109.8	8,925	2,316	422	486	92	86	11	22	−368	−987	619
1977 1st qtr.	109.9	8,720	2,221	414	478	345 p	180	52	80	−294	−954	660
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+1.5	+0.5	−5.2	−2.0	−2.0							
on a year earlier	+1.5	+0.8	−7.5	+1.0	—							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs (NOT seasonally adjusted)					Labour (UK)			Visible trade (Volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Export	Import
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices	monthly averages									On a balance of payments basis	
													at 1970 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 15,895	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	July 1972	thousands		thousands	1970 7,907	1970 7,932
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	775.8	3.4	130.9	106.7	104.2
1972	102.7	102.4	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	854.9	3.7	147.3	107.1	116.7
1973	110.3	110.0	110.7	137.1	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2	115.6	611.0	2 6	307.0	122.2	133.8
1974	106.4	108.2	109.9	102 8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	599.7ø	2.6ø	302.7ø	131.2	136.2
1975	101.3	101.7	107.9	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	179.8	929.0	3.9	150.0ø	125.6	126.4
1976	102.2	103.4	108.1	104.7	157.1	16.5	299.0	219.6	214.5	1,269.8ø	5.4ø	120.4ø	135.9	134.2
1976 1st qtr.	101.9	102.0	107.3	103	149.4	22.5	266.5	206.9	205.5	1,220.3	5.2	116.7	131.5	126.1
2nd qtr.	102.4	103.6	107.6	106	154.9	16.0	292.6	214.4	212.8	1,252.1	5.3	119.4	137.1	134.6
3rd qtr.	101.5	103.5	108.9	97	158.5	13.7	306.8	223.2	218.6	1,305.5	5.5	123.6	134.2	137.9
4th qtr.	103.2	104.5	108.5	113	165.8	15.0	329.9	233.9	220.6	1,316.8ø	5.6ø	..	140.8	138.1
1977 1st qtr.	103.3 p	105.4 p	105.0	104	174.1	16.5	341.5 p	248.0 p	224.6 p	1,330.2	5.6		140.3	142.0
1976 May	104.4	106.4	106.8	110	155.2	15.4	292.0	214.8	211.7	1,253.3	5.3	120.0	137.2	134.7
June	100.4	101.1	107.3	91	156.0	13.8	299.6	217.0	216.6	1,261.1	5.3	115.7	138.5	137.1
July	101.4	103.7	108.8	91	156.3	12.9	302.0	219.8	219.0	1,288.9	5.5	118.6	130.4	139.4
Aug.	100.6	102.5	108.9	115	158.5	13.8	304.0	223.4	219.1	1,308.8	5.6	126.2	134.9	133.7
Sept.	102.4	104.4	108.9	86	160.6	14.3	314.4	226.3	219.2	1,318.7	5.6	125.9	137.3	140.4
Oct.	102.8	104.7	108.1	109	163.5	14.7	327.7	230.0	219.5	1,307.9	5.5	124.5	140.8	140.6
Nov.	103.5	104.9	109.2	119	165.8	15.0	331.8	234.6	220.7	..	..	..	138.1	140.1
Dec.	103.3	103.8	108.3	111	168.0	15.1	330.2	237.2	221.5	1,325.7 e	5.6 e	..	143.3	133.6
1977 Jan.	103.4	105.1	106.7	93	172.4	16.6	337.8	244.9	223.8	1,338.2	5.7	..	140.6	153.6
Feb.	103.3	105.7	105.7	118	174.1	16.2	339.5	248.2	224.8	1,331.4	5.6	150.5	138.0	133.7
Mar.	103.1	105.5	103.1	102	175.8	16.7	347.2	250.8	225.2	1,321.1	5.6	157.3	142.9	139.4
Apr.	103.2	104.7	103.4	108	180.3	17.5	349.8	255.4	226.0	1,322.6	5.6	158.5	148.8	138.6
May			104.4	108	181.7	17.1	348.1 p	259.6 p	226.8 p	1,315.9	5.6	161.2	145.3 p	142.4 p
June										1,352.8 p	5.7	157.8 p		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−0.2	+0.7	−3.2	−1.2	+4.5		+3.7	+4.9	+1.2	—			+3½	–
on a year earlier	+0.9	+2.7	−3.1	−3.0	+17.1		+22.6	+20.6	+7.7	+6.3			+7½	+7½

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100 .. not available ø Average of available months e estimate

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Hire-purchase and other instalment credit business in May 1977

New instalment credit advanced by finance houses and retailers amounted to £359 million in May (seasonally adjusted) slightly higher than in April. Within the total, an increase in lending by finance houses was only partly offset by a decrease in lending by retailers. In the latest three-month period, March to May 1977, total advances were 6 per cent up on the previous three months, December to February. Finance houses' lending increased by 12 per cent between these two periods and retailers' lending by 2 per cent.

The average weekly value of retailers' instalment credit sales in May was lower than in April but higher than in earlier months. In the three months March to May, average sales were 2 per cent higher than in the preceeding three months. Credit sales by durable goods shops fell by 1 per cent and those by department stores by 8 per cent. Sales by other instalment credit retailers (including mail-order houses) increased by 4 per cent between the two three-monthly periods.

The debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers increased by £40 million in May, bringing the total increase in the three months March to May to £137 million compared with £127 million in the three months December to February. Amounts outstanding to finance houses increased by £128 million during the three months. Amounts outstanding to retailers fell in May but there was an increase of £9 million in the three-month period March to May. At the end of May the total outstanding to finance houses and retailers was £2,836 million (*not* seasonally adjusted), 20 per cent more than a year earlier.

Note

The seasonal adjustments of the finance houses' new credit extended have been revised to take account of the experience of recent years. The figures for the instalment credit sales during April 1977 by durable goods shops have been revised since last month.

Table 1 Hire-purchase and other instalment credit business seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total		Finance houses[1]		Reatilers[2]	
	New credit extended	Change in debt	New credit extended	Change in debt	New credit extended	Change in debt
1971	2 053	240	990	165	1 063	75
1972	2 497	424	1 222	296	1 275	128
1973	2 871	438	1 453	332	1 418	106
1974	2 517	−155	1 037	−160	1 480	5
1975	2 992	−10	1 201	−55	1 791	45
1976	3 610	342	1 535	202	2 075	140
1975 1st quarter	713	−8	284	−9	429	1
2nd quarter	757	12	307	−13	450	25
3rd quarter	750	−5	304	−18	446	13
4th quarter	772	−9	306	−15	466	6
1976 1st quarter	842	40	340	4	502	36
2nd quarter	873	76	382	56	491	20
3rd quarter	917	105	393	59	524	46
4th quarter	978	121	420	83	558	38
1977 1st quarter	1 017	143	460	87	557	56
1976 September	319	36	136	17	183	19
October	312	37	130	24	182	13
November	335	50	142	25	193	25
December	331	34	148	34	183	—
1977 January	324	43	135	13	189	30
February	342	50	157	33	185	17
March	351	50	168	41	183	9
April	349	47	154	41	195	6
May	359	40	171	46	188	−6
1976 Dec-Feb 1977	997	127	440	80	557	47
1977 Mar-May	1 059	137	493	128	566	9
Percentage increase	6		12		2	
Debt outstanding at 31 December 1976 (unadjusted)	−2 662		−1 625		−1 037	

[1] Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.
[2] Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to table 2.

Table 2 Retailers' instalment credit sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total[1]	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers[2]
HP and other instalment credit sales in 1966[3]				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46	(489)
1971	134	138	138	131
1972	158	162	157	155
1973	176	165	181	183
1974	184	132	193	217
1975	218	161	231	254
1976	252	194	257	292
1975 1st quarter	208	153	228	244
2nd quarter	220	174	223	250
3rd quarter	217	157	229	257
4th quarter	226	163	242	267
1976 1st quarter	243	189	263	277
2nd quarter	239	187	227	275
3rd quarter	257	196	259	297
4th quarter	272	202	279	317
1977 1st quarter	272	188	274	327
1976 September*	268	198	287	314
October	266	204	282	306
November	281	209	307	326
December*	269	195	253	320
1977 January	275	193	282	330
February	270	186	270	326
March*	270	186	272	326
April	288 r	195 r	229	355
May	277	191	231	339
1976 Dec-Feb 1977 av.	271	191	267	325
1977 Mar-May av.	278	190	246	339
Percentage increase	2	−1	−8	4

[1] Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.
[2] General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.
[3] Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by May 1977 sales was the four weeks from 1 May 1977 to 28 May 1977. The corresponding period in 1976 was from 2 May 1976 to 29 May 1976.

Inquiries: Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 6a, Room 349, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3162.

Government Publications in the West

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Wine Street, Bristol, BS1 2BQ

Retail sales in May

Volume

The final seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in May is 104.4, rather higher than the provisional estimate of 103¼.

This estimate suggests that trade in May recovered a little from the level of March and April but remained below that of January and February. In the three months March to May the volume of total trade was 3 per cent lower than in the previous three months.

For the main components of total trade, the volume of sales by durable goods shops in the March to May period was 6 per cent lower than in the previous three months. Sales by clothing and footwear shops fell by 5 per cent while sales by 'other non-food' shops, which include department stores and mail order businesses, fell by 3 per cent. Sales by food shops fell by 1 per cent between these periods.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the value of total retail sales in May was 14 per cent higher than in May 1976. In the first five months of 1977 the average value of sales was 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1976.

Table 1 Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1971 prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	105.8	101.5	109.0	105	115	109
1973	110.7	101.0	117.7	109	127	118
1974	109.9	101.8	115.9	107	123	117
1975	107.9	99.3	114.2	108	121	115
1976	108.1	99.1	114.6	108	124	114
1975 1st quarter	111.1	100.8	118.6	112	129	118
2nd quarter	109.2	99.0	116.6	108	130	116
3rd quarter	105.4	98.1	110.6	107	111	112
4th quarter	105.7	99.1	110.4	105	113	112
1976 1st quarter	107.3	99.3	113.0	107	119	114
2nd quarter	107.6	99.8	113.3	107	122	113
3rd quarter	108.9	99.0	116.1	108	128	115
4th quarter	108.5	98.2	116.0	108	128	115
1977 1st quarter	105.0	94.9	112.3	108	118	113
1976 March*	105.4	99.0	110.0	103	114	111
April	108.8	101.5	114.1	108	125	113
May	106.8	99.2	112.4	106	119	113
June*	107.3	98.9	113.4	108	122	113
July	108.8	99.7	115.5	108	128	115
August	108.9	99.4	115.9	108	128	115
September*	108.9	98.2	116.8	110	128	116
October	108.1	98.0	115.4	107	129	115
November	109.2	97.9	117.4	108	130	117
December*	108.3	98.6	115.4	108	127	115
1977 January	106.7	94.2	115.8	113	123	115
February	105.7	95.5	113.1	107	120	113
March*	103.1	95.0	109.0	104	111	111
April	103.4	94.6	109.8	102	121	109
May	104.4	95.8	110.6	105	116	111
1976 Dec-Feb 1977	107.0	96.3	114.8	109	124	114
1977 Mar-May	103.6	95.1	109.7	104	116	110
Percentage increase	-3.2	-1.2	-4.4	-5	-6	-3

Reprints of 'T & I' articles

Reprints of Trade and Industry articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of *Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn* Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £20 for 250 *copies of a page or part-page, plus £1.00 for each additional* 125 copies; carriage extra.

Index of industrial production for April – corrections to the table

The table on the index of industrial production in *Trade and Industry*, 24 June 1977, page 637) contained a number of errors. The corrected table is published this week. We apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused.

Inquiries: 01-233 8310.

Table 2 Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	112.0	108.9	114.2	112	118	114
1973	126.9	122.8	129.9	128	136	128
1974	146.7	144.5	148.2	149	143	150
1975	174.5	174.6	174.4	172	166	178
1976	200.3	204.4	197.3	190	186	205
1975 1st quarter	166.0	162.3	168.6	171	162	170
2nd quarter	174.2	172.7	175.3	169	178	177
3rd quarter	176.7	178.9	175.0	174	161	181
4th quarter	181.7	185.5	178.9	173	165	186
1976 1st quarter	190.3	193.0	188.4	182	176	195
2nd quarter	195.1	199.8	191.8	186	180	199
3rd quarter	203.8	207.6	201.1	194	190	208
4th quarter	211.9	217.3	208.0	199	197	216
1977 1st quarter	217.1	222.4	213.2	207	190	224
1976 March*	188.6	193.8	184.7	179	170	193
April	196.2	201.1	192.6	186	185	198
May	193.5	198.4	190.1	184	177	198
June*	195.6	199.9	192.5	188	178	199
July	200.2	204.1	197.4	190	189	204
August	204.2	208.4	201.2	193	191	209
September*	206.4	209.7	204.0	198	191	212
October	207.7	212.3	204.3	195	196	212
November	212.9	217.5	209.6	198	199	218
December*	214.5	221.3	209.6	202	195	218
1977 January	217.6	218.6	216.9	214	196	226
February	218.1	224.3	213.6	206	194	224
March*	215.8	224.0	209.8	204	182	222
April	219.5	226.0	214.8	200	201	226
May	221.8	229.8	216.0	207	193	228
1976 Dec-Feb 1977	216.6	221.4	213.1	207	195	222
1977 Mar-May	218.8	226.4	213.2	204	191	225
Percentage increase	1.0	2.3	0.1	-2	-2	1

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

The indices for all shops, food shops, and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate *to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing* the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months, but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it *preferable to average two months or four months.*

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant *prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have* been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The May 1977 sales period was the four weeks from 1 May 1977 to 28 May 1977. The corresponding period in 1976 was the four weeks from 2 May 1976 to 29 May 1976.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes *in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however,* are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

Within the total, sales are analysed by 'kinds of business'; ie the statistics are of sales by particular kinds of shop rather than of sales of particular commodities. For example, while sales by shops classified as food shops are mainly of food, many of them also sell *other goods. Similarly, some food is sold by shops classified to other kinds of business.*

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments to make allowance for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. (See *technical note in Trade and Industry of 14 March 1975.)*

The article giving the *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales for June and the increase in the value of sales compared with a *year earlier will be published later this month.*

Inquiries: 01-215 3705.

Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Total all industries	All industries other than construction	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
				Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
					Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	850	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1971	100.3	99.9	100.0	99.5	100.6	99.9	101.9	103.3	102.1	98.9	98.0	103.3	101.7	98.7	100.2	93.3
1972	102.5	102.1	84.1	102.1	104.9	104.0	106.5	102.5	108.1	99.3	94.1	102.0	106.6	89.5	104.0	95.4
1973	110.0	110.6	92.6	110.7	109.3	106.3	114.2	110.0	120.9	107.5	102.8	110.2	121.3	90.6	107.6	102.9
1974	107.0	108.6	78.8	109.1	109.9	104.5	118.8	106.0	127.8	108.7	107.2	118.0	122.6	92.4	103.0	103.6
1975	101.7	103.3	86.0	102.5	108.6	101.1	121.1	92.0	116.5	103.7	105.2	118.6	113.2	98.0	96.7	95.2
1976	102.2	104.5	89.2	103.4	110.6	103.2	122.7	96.3	128.4	99.8	97.3	114.3	110.6	88.9	96.8	93.6
1976 1st qtr	101.9	103.5	87.6	102.0	106.2	100.6	115.4	94.5	124.0	99.3	99.4	110.9	106.9	88.1	96.3	92.9
2nd qtr	102.4	104.5	88.9	103.6	112.6	105.1	124.9	96.5	127.5	100.2	98.6	115.8	110.3	89.5	97.2	92.9
3rd qtr	101.5	104.1	86.4	103.5	112.5	103.6	127.1	96.2	129.1	99.7	96.5	111.4	112.1	89.5	97.1	92.7
4th qtr	103.2	106.1	94.0	104.5	111.0	103.4	123.4	98.0	132.8	100.0	94.6	119.1	113.3	88.6	96.7	95.8
1977 1st qtr	103.3	107.3	103.1	105.4	110.7	104.5	120.9	96.6	131.4	101.9	97.5	113.4	118.0	85.8	97.6	97.1
1976 Jan	101.2	102.7	90	101.9	103	98	109	91	121	99	100	110	107	85	94	95
Feb	102.6	104.3	87	102.3	107	101	118	94	124	99	99	111	107	89	98	92
Mar	101.9	103.5	86	101.9	109	103	119	98	127	99	99	112	107	91	96	92
Apr	102.3	104.4	89	103.3	113	105	124	99	127	100	99	115	109	92	96	92
May	104.4	106.9	89	106.4	113	107	123	92	126	102	99	116	110	84	103	100
June	100.4	102.2	88	101.1	112	103	127	98	129	98	98	116	111	93	92	87
Jul	101.4	104.0	85	103.7	112	104	126	95	126	101	97	111	111	86	106	90
Aug	100.6	103.1	87	102.5	111	103	125	91	127	99	97	111	112	92	90	95
Sept	102.4	105.2	88	104.4	114	104	130	103	134	99	96	112	113	91	95	93
Oct	102.8	105.6	91	104.7	111	104	122	101	129	100	94	119	112	82	98	98
Nov	103.5	106.4	94	104.9	112	105	123	98	137	100	95	119	113	92	99	94
Dec	103.3	106.2	96	103.8	110	102	125	94	133	100	95	119	114	91	93	95
1977 Jan	103.4	107.4	101	105.1	107	104	113	92	126	102	97	115	117	77	100	97
Feb	103.3	107.3	103	105.7	112	105	123	102	134	101	98	114	118	88	93	99
Mar	103.1	107.1	104	105.5	113	105	127	96	134	103	98	111	119	92	99	96
Apr	103.2	106.7	105	104.7	111	104	123	95	129	103	98	111	120	85	100	98
% change latest 3 months on previous 3 months	−0.2	+0.4	+7.1	+0.7	+2.1	+1.2	+3.3	+3.0	+0.6	+1.7	+2.2	−4.8	+3.6	+2.0	+0.2	+2.3
% change on a year earlier	+0.9	+2.9	+19.3	+2.7	+2.2	+1.6	+3.2	+0.4	+5.2	+2.8	−1.4	−0.5	+10.3	−2.0	+0.7	+6.3

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc						
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1971	91.3	89.8	95.8	102.2	100.6	103.0	105.4	108.1	107.0	109.8	103.0	97.3	99.8	103.1	103.9
1972	91.4	89.4	97.3	104.5	102.9	104.5	107.8	115.2	115.1	115.3	113.5	102.6	104.3	104.9	111.4
1973	100.0	97.3	108.5	110.1	108.6	101.1	114.6	126.0	123.7	129.5	132.6	112.1	116.6	107.0	118.1
1974	91.7	87.7	104.2	103.1	99.2	94.9	112.2	116.6	108.3	129.5	112.1	108.8	114.5	97.9	118.7
1975	78.6	74.2	92.2	99.5	93.8	92.9	112.2	107.7	99.7	120.4	110.2	96.5	105.5	92.6	120.6
1976	85.2	82.0	95.2	101.5	97.3	95.3	111.1	110.4	100.8	125.4	111.1	97.6	114.5	88.9	123.9
1976 1st qtr	83.2	79.7	94.1	102.5	98.4	98.5	111.5	110.9	104.0	121.5	111.2	95.8	111.4	92.5	127.3
2nd qtr	87.8	84.9	96.9	99.5	95.1	92.8	109.3	108.3	100.5	120.5	109.7	98.1	113.0	90.0	121.5
3rd qtr	84.6	81.5	94.3	101.2	97.1	94.6	110.8	112.3	101.3	129.5	111.5	97.3	112.3	86.2	118.5
4th qtr	85.3	82.0	95.4	102.8	98.4	95.5	112.9	110.2	97.5	130.1	111.9	99.1	121.1	86.8	128.5
1977 1st qtr	85.7	81.2	99.6	105.6	100.2	95.9	118.0	108.4	94.4	130.2	107.5	101.1	121.6	80.3	127.8
1976 Jan	88	86	95	107	104	99	116	107	102	115	113	95	108		118
Feb	82	78	94	102	99	99	111	112	104	125	113	97	113		134
Mar	80	75	93	98	93	99	107	113	106	125	109	95	113		129
Apr	85	81	96	99	96	93	107	109	102	119	110	99	113		123
May	102	101	108	104	99	93	116	109	100	122	116	99	115		121
June	76	73	87	95	91	93	105	107	99	120	103	96	111		120
Jul	86	82	97	100	96	95	108	113	100	133	111	99	107		117
Aug	86	84	91	101	97	95	110	110	100	125	111	97	108		117
Sept	82	78	94	103	98	95	114	114	104	130	113	97	122		122
Oct	90	86	101	103	99	95	112	108	97	126	117	101	119		122
Nov	85	84	89	101	98	95	110	112	97	133	110	97	124		128
Dec	81	76	96	104	99	95	117	111	98	131	108	99	120		136
1977 Jan	92	89	102	107	104	96	115	107	92	131	109	101	121		133
Feb	84	79	98	107	100	96	122	107	95	126	108	102	124		126
Mar	81	75	98	103	97	96	117	111	97	134	105	101	121		124
Apr	82	76	99	101	96	95	113	105	92	125	99	102	117		128
% change latest 3 months on previous 3 months	−4.6	−7.6	+3.3	−0.3	−2.2	+0.1	+3.1	−1.9	−1.2	−2.7	−4.4	+2.4	−1.0		−4.6
% change on a year earlier	—	−1.8	+4.6	+4.1	+2.1	−0.9	+8.2	−3.3	−9.1	+4.3	−5.5	+4.5	+6.6		−2.2

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the first quarter of 1977

Revised estimates confirm that the volume of investment in both manufacturing industry and the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) has fallen in the first quarter of 1977 but in neither case is this thought to be a reversal of the recent rising trend.

Manufacturing industry

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the first quarter of 1977 is now estimated at £414 million at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted, an increase of £4 million on the provisional estimate. This represents a fall of 2 per cent from the level in the fourth quarter of 1976.

Compared with the fourth quarter of 1976, three industry groups recorded an increase in the volume of investment, food, drink and tobacco (12 per cent), paper, printing and publishing (5 per cent) and textile, clothing and leather (2 per cent). The metal manufacturing group showed no change, and the remaining five industry groups recorded falls in investment.

By asset, investment in plant and machinery and new building work fell by 2 per cent and 8 per cent respectively from the level of the fourth quarter of last year whereas investment in vehicles rose by 11 per cent.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

The revised estimate of capital expenditure by the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the first quarter of 1977 is about £478 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted. This is £2 million higher than the provisional estimate and confirms the reduction of some 2 per cent from the level of investment in the fourth quarter of 1976.

The fall in investment in the first quarter is almost entirely attributable to a decline of about 5 per cent in new building work compared with that in the previous quarter. In the classification according to industry group, investment by retailers increased by about 21 per cent and wholesalers' expenditure was little changed, but investment by the residual group of industries was reduced by about 8 per cent.

Shipping industry

The revised estimate of £64 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, for the shipping industry's investment in the first quarter of 1977 is much the same as the provisional estimate and confirms a further fluctuation in this series. Expenditure in the first quarter was much above that in the previous quarter and a little higher than the average for 1976.

The estimation of changes in the volume of capital expenditure (as distinct from changes at current prices) is subject to greater error when price rises are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

Inquiries: 01-215 3175/3176/3345.

Table 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries £ million

		Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
Period	Total	Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1966	3 228	1 774	1 334	120	938	556	1 733
1967	3 314	1 738	1 407	170	939	603	1 772
1968	3 703 (3,615)*	1 851 (1 800)*	1 561 (1 554)*	290 (260)*	963	759 (729)*	1 980 (1 922)*
1969	3 893 (3 981)*	1 978 (2 029)*	1 683 (1 690)*	233 (263)*	1 044	728 (758)*	2 120 (2 178)*
1970	4 294	2 130	1 799	364	1 063	859	2 372
1971	4 284	1 991	1 930	364	1 114	832	2 338
1972	4 293	1 739	2 071	482	1 044	1 018	2 230
1973	4 759	1 872	2 390	498	1 131	1 129	2 500
1974	4 728	2 024	2 289	415	1 168	1 025	2 535
1975	4 046	1 737	1 970	339	1 013	821	2 213
1976	3 754	1 651	1 901	203	885	741	2 129
1971							
1st qtr	1,051	513	467	71	276	185	590
2nd qtr	1 082	499	479	104	276	226	581
3rd qtr	1 094	498	495	101	281	218	595
4th qtr	1 057	480	489	88	281	204	572
1972							
1st qtr	1 053	458	487	107	260	230	564
2nd qtr	1 078	429	521	128	262	260	557
3rd qtr	1 058	425	522	111	256	251	551
4th qtr	1 103	427	540	136	266	278	559
1973							
1st qtr	1 204	467	583	154	280	308	615
2nd qtr	1 141	449	593	99	281	252	609
3rd qtr	1 178	489	590	99	294	261	623
4th qtr	1 236	467	623	146	276	308	652
1974							
1st qtr	1 181	510	601	71	303	228	651
2nd qtr	1 172	502	573	97	290	251	631
3rd qtr	1 186	501	556	128	289	278	618
4th qtr	1 189	511	559	120	287	266	636
1975							
1st qtr	1 058	471	492	95	276	221	561
2nd qtr	1 037	444	498	85	262	212	563
3rd qtr	1 007	416	501	90	246	207	554
4th qtr	945	406	480	59	228	182	535
1976							
1st qtr	914	402	452	60	226	183	505
2nd qtr	914	408	478	27	222	164	528
3rd qtr	983	418	484	81	225	220	538
4th qtr	944	422	486	35	212	174	558
1977							
1st qtr	955	414	478	64	199	206	551

The figures given above cover a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for some 50 per cent of all UK gross domestic fixed capital formation in 1975. The scope of manufacturing and the distributive and service industries is defined in the notes at the end of the article, and falls very largely in the private sector of the economy, although some public sector elements are included as appropriate (notably the British Steel Corporation, in manufacturing industry). Exploration and development work in the North Sea (order II) is excluded.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968: estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry. £7 million for distributive and service industries, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

Notes to tables

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard industrial classification revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing orders III to XIX
Distributive trades order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other industries order XX (construction): XXII (transport and communication) excluding 701 – railways, 706 – port and inland water transport, 707 – air transport and 708 – postal services and telecommunications: XXIV (insurance, banking, finance and business services) including leasing by finance houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (professional and scientific services) excluding 872 – educational services and 874 – medical and dental services; and XXVI (miscellaneous services).

SIC orders I (agriculture, forestry and fishing), II (mining and quarrying), XXI (gas, electricity and water), and XXVI (public administration and defence) are completely excluded.

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3, because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the total and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

See also footnotes to table 1.

Table 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1966	1 773.7	203.3	78.1	304.8	151.5	361.6	193.2	164.3	111.1	205.8	363.4	98.3	1 312.0
1967	1 737.7	236.5	123.7	256.1	155.4	353.2	194.6	133.0	109.0	176.2	319.6	99.5	1 318.6
1968	1 851.2 (1 800.2)*	247.1	127.7	256.0	145.8	392.2	172.2	176.7	112.2	221.3	335.9	109.2	1 406.1 (1 355.1)*
1969	1 977.5 (2 028.5)*	238.8	102.9	296.4	167.9	394.0	208.7	189.4	121.3	258.1	390.1	115.9	1 471.5 (1 522.5)*
1970	2 129.8	246.4	82.8	382.3	256.4	422.3	233.4	170.9	134.2	201.1	391.2	114.7	1 623.9
1971	1 990.7	248.6	118.5	333.9	296.3	373.3	149.2	144.4	110.8	215.7	357.1	113.4	1 520.2
1972	1 739.2	258.7	100.8	240.0	255.3	343.8	98.8	120.0	101.8	220.0	305.5	123.3	1 310.4
1973	1 871.7	290.1	39.8	192.4	213.9	428.4	143.8	178.5	124.0	260.8	330.8	133.0	1 407.9
1974	2 024.0	294.8	44.9	223.1	250.5	479.4	158.3	190.3	131.6	251.1	361.4	138.2	1 524.4
1975	1 737.2	223.9	52.8	270.5	281.0	379.4	125.9	126.7	102.7	174.3	307.3	104.5	1 325.4
1976	1 650.5	218.4	49.9	270.1	290.8	346.8	127.6	92.1	82.1	172.7	252.6	119.8	1 278.1
1971 1st quarter	513.4	62.8	26.0	88.4	72.7	103.1	40.3	41.0	27.9	51.2	90.9	27.9	394.6
2nd quarter	499.0	61.0	26.7	78.7	71.3	96.4	40.7	39.5	29.4	55.3	90.0	29.0	380.0
3rd quarter	497.9	62.7	31.6	84.9	77.4	89.8	36.5	32.2	27.3	55.6	87.2	27.2	383.5
4th quarter	480.4	62.1	34.2	81.9	74.9	84.0	31.7	31.7	26.2	53.7	89.0	29.3	362.1
1972 1st quarter	458.1	60.0	30.8	69.0	84.1	82.1	26.2	26.3	22.1	57.5	79.8	28.2	350.1
2nd quarter	429.1	62.4	27.2	62.8	62.4	81.0	23.2	30.2	25.7	54.2	77.8	29.6	321.7
3rd quarter	424.8	67.8	22.2	57.5	53.6	88.5	23.5	30.3	26.7	54.7	76.3	31.9	316.6
4th quarter	427.2	68.5	20 6	50.7	55.2	92.2	25.9	33.2	27.3	53.6	71.6	33.6	322.0
1973 1st quarter	466.8	76.3	17.9	49.8	59.4	99.0	32.8	40.9	31.4	59.3	76.7	34.0	356.1
2nd quarter	448.9	64.8	18.1	49.3	40.7	106.4	34.0	40.5	30.8	64.3	78.2	31.9	338.8
3rd quarter	488.6	73.0	13.9	46.8	59.6	110.1	38.0	48.2	30.8	68.2	89.2	33.7	365.7
4th quarter	467.4	76.0	−10.1	46.5	54.2	112.9	39.0	48.9	31.0	69.0	86.7	33.4	347.3
1974 1st quarter	509.9	78.9	9.9	49.7	55.4	124.4	40.7	49.7	31.0	70.2	91.4	34.5	384.0
2nd quarter	502.2	76.0	9.8	51.5	60.8	117.6	39.8	48.6	34.1	64.0	89.4	35.3	377.5
3rd quarter	501.2	73.4	11.2	56.0	58.7	119.4	40.2	48.2	33.0	61.1	87.9	35.3	378.0
4th quarter	510.7	66.5	14.0	65.9	75.6	118.0	37.6	43.8	33.5	55.8	92.7	33.1	384.9
1975 1st quarter	471.2	63.2	12.8	68.2	69.8	106.5	35.3	36.7	29.0	49.7	87.4	28.5	355.3
2nd quarter	444.4	57.5	14.3	70.0	67.7	99.3	32.2	32.4	25.6	45.4	80.2	25.3	338.9
3rd quarter	416.1	49.7	14.7	69.3	70.9	89.4	28.6	29.0	25.4	39.1	72.7	24.9	318.5
4th quarter	405.5	53.5	11.0	63.0	72.6	84.2	29.8	28.6	22.7	40.1	67.0	25.8	312.7
1976 1st quarter	402.1	51.7	14.1	60.0	76.9	85.7	27.4	26.1	22.3	37.9	66.3	26.8	309.0
2nd quarter	408.4	49.6	12.8	66.6	79.8	84.4	31.2	23.3	21.4	39.3	61.9	31.4	315.1
3rd quarter	417.9	59.7	10.5	71.5	71.7	85.8	32.6	22.0	19.5	44.6	61.9	31.1	324.9
4th quarter	422.1	57.4	12.5	72.0	62.4	90.9	36.4	20.7	18.9	50.9	62.5	30.5	329.1
1977 1st quarter	413.6	64.1	10.5	65.8	62.4	89.3	32.8	21.1	19.9	47.7	57.3	34.0	322.3

Table 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group: Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1966	1 334	147	231	956	570	342	421
1967	1 407	170	225	1 012	616	338	453
1968	1 561 (1 554)*	166	283	1 112 (1,105)*	624	368	570 (563)*
1969	1 683 (1 690)*	160	295	1 228 (1 235)*	650	389	643 (650)*
1970	1 799	176	299	1 325	666	394	739
1971	1 930	185	334	1 411	754	367	809
1972	2 071	198	400	1 473	736	436	899
1973	2 390	197	460	1 733	799	507	1 084
1974	2 289	174	432	1 683	803	478	1 008
1975	1 970	130	404	1 437	703	384	884
1976	1 901	132	401	1 365	630	427	844
1971 1st qtr	467	44	82	341	184	89	195
2nd qtr	479	46	86	346	185	96	198
3rd qtr	495	47	84	363	194	92	209
4th qtr	489	48	81	360	192	89	208
1972 1st qtr	487	49	91	347	178	102	207
2nd qtr	521	50	96	375	184	108	229
3rd qtr	522	46	103	373	180	112	231
4th qtr	540	53	109	378	195	114	232
1973 1st qtr	583	52	110	422	203	124	256
2nd qtr	593	50	118	426	203	121	269
3rd qtr	590	47	119	424	204	131	255
4th qtr	623	48	114	462	188	131	304
1974 1st qtr	601	47	107	447	210	125	266
2nd qtr	573	43	105	424	199	121	252
3rd qtr	556	45	102	409	201	116	239
4th qtr	559	39	118	402	193	116	250
1975 1st qtr	492	35	94	363	188	99	204
2nd qtr	498	34	102	363	181	93	224
3rd qtr	501	31	103	366	173	93	235
4th qtr	480	29	105	345	161	98	221
1976 1st qtr	452	32	106	315	160	98	195
2nd qtr	478	34	110	334	160	107	211
3rd qtr	484	35	96	353	162	111	211
4th qtr	486	32	96	359	148	111	227
1977 1st qtr	478	31	117	330	141	110	227

Table 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1966	2 787	1 517	1 172	99
1967	2 861	1 485	1 236	140
1968	3 304	1 639	1 418	247
1969	3 629	1 822	1 589	217
1970	4 294	2 130	1 799	364
1971	4 648	2 187	2 078	384
1972	4 971	2 044	2 373	553
1973	6 130	2 437	3 058	635
1974	7 203	3 145	3 447	611
1975	7 681	3 449	3 671	561
1976	8 456	3 941	4 121	394
1972				
1st qtr	1 160	512	543	105
2nd qtr	1 199	477	583	140
3rd qtr	1 197	504	582	111
4th qtr	1 415	552	666	197
1973				
1st qtr	1 462	576	720	166
2nd qtr	1 392	541	733	118
3rd qtr	1 481	635	737	109
4th qtr	1 795	685	868	242
1974				
1st qtr	1 633	711	832	90
2nd qtr	1 648	705	817	125
3rd qtr	1 808	795	840	173
4th qtr	2 114	934	958	223
1975				
1st qtr	1 833	843	850	141
2nd qtr	1 833	815	880	137
3rd qtr	1 928	852	930	146
4th qtr	2 088	940	1 011	137
1976				
1st qtr	1 946	906	930	110
2nd qtr	1 919	892	983	45
3rd qtr	2 184	997	1 039	148
4th qtr	2 407	1 147	1 169	92
1977				
1st qtr	2 367	1 092	1 147	129

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1977

Revised figures confirm that the overall increase in the first quarter of 1977 in the level of stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers was more than £300 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturing industry

Revised figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks increased by about £180 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1977, a smaller increase than indicated by provisional figures.

Stocks of all assets appear to have risen substantially; stocks of materials and fuel rose by about £60 million, work in progress by about £70 million and finished goods stocks by about £50 million.

The food, drink and tobacco industry group was the only one to show a fall in stocks, other industry groups having increases equivalent to between 1 per cent and 3 per cent of opening levels.

The stocks/output ratio has been revised and is now estimated to have been 103.4 at the end of March, higher than the previous quarter but lower than a year earlier.

Distributive industries

Revised estimates confirm that wholesalers' stocks increased by about £50 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1977. Stocks rose in all three subdivisions of wholesaling: the increase for general wholesale distributors accounted for about half of the overall rise, and was the first appreciable stockbuilding since early in 1974. Retailers' stocks rose by about £80 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1977.

Note

The estimation of physical change in stock is subject to greater error when price increases are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

Inquiries

Manufacturing: 01-215 3176/5215
Distributive: 01-215 3345

Notes to tables 1 to 4

1 The analysis by industry group follows the standard industrial classification (1968 edition).

Manufacturing orders III to XIX.
Distributive trades order XXII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

2 Book values exclude VAT. Purchase tax payable on retailer's stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

3 The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

Table 1 Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1976	14 211	10 404	1 830	1 977
1970	379	325	68	−14
1971	−74	−148	52	22
1972	−82	−145	48	15
1973	888	404	102	382
1974	636	566	81	−111
1975	−526	−392	−111	−23
1976	29	5	23	1
1971				
1st qtr	24	26	14	−16
2nd qtr	−62	−95	26	7
3rd qtr	−26	−49	9	14
4th qtr	−10	−30	3	17
1972				
1st qtr	−44	−62	17	1
2nd qtr	−29	−70	1	40
3rd qtr	−43	−36	6	−13
4th qtr	34	23	24	−13
1973				
1st qtr	292	172	37	82
2nd qtr	307	99	3	205
3rd qtr	119	42	29	48
4th qtr	170	91	32	47
1974				
1st qtr	−41	−21	18	−38
2nd qtr	259	197	43	19
3rd qtr	322	358	3	−39
4th qtr	96	133	17	−53
1975				
1st qtr	−52	18	−31	−38
2nd qtr	−226	−105	−54	−66
3rd qtr	−225	−234	−29	38
4th qrt	−23	−70	4	43
1976				
1st qtr	67	31	24	12
2nd qtr	−192	−115	−22	−55
3rd qtr	35	4	10	22
4th qtr	119	86	11	22
1977				
1st qtr r	312	180	52	80

Table 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1976	10 404	1 316	1 170	883	5 151	850	1 034	3 468	4 040	2 897
1970	325	11	43	50	222	1	−1	113	122	90
1971	−148	11	17	5	−164	−14	−3	−146	−98	98
1972	−145	20	3	−44	−85	−53	15	−41	32	−136
1973	404	72	80	−13	230	13	23	244	252	−92
1974	666	75	172	26	270	46	78	276	107	283
1975	−392	−99	−40	39	−120	−40	−132	−380	−112	99
1976	5	−9	73	55	−77	−26	−11	−78	12	71
1971										
1st qtr	26	8	−5	34	−26	9	6	−21	−22	69
2nd qtr	−95	−5	16	−27	−43	−32	−4	−45	−63	13
3rd qtr	−49	−12	−2	−8	−27	5	−5	−42	−8	1
4th qtr	−30	21	9	6	−69	4	−1	−37	−5	13
1972										
1st qtr	−62	8	15	−50	−11	−13	−11	−13	12	−61
2nd qtr	−70	16	−21	5	−67	−13	10	−53	20	−38
3rd qtr	−36	−8	6	−4	−15	−17	2	3	−7	−32
4th qtr	23	4	3	5	8	−11	13	22	7	−5
1973										
1st qtr	172	3	19	29	85	−5	42	73	100	−1
2nd qtr	99	24	31	−4	53	6	−12	74	51	−27
3rd qtr	42	24	16	−15	21	3	−7	31	59	−48
4th qtr	91	20	15	−24	71	9	—	66	43	−17
1974										
1st qtr	−21	22	44	−50	−19	−1	−18	66	−7	−80
2nd qtr	197	27	39	1	55	30	46	61	21	115
3rd qtr	358	42	74	39	136	24	42	135	73	150
4th qtr	133	−16	15	36	98	−7	7	14	21	98
1975										
1st qtr	18	−12	−5	55	7	−1	−26	−129	29	118
2nd qtr	−105	−54	−22	15	15	−22	−37	−59	−31	−16
3rd qtr	−234	−28	−32	−26	−86	−16	−46	−133	−72	−29
4th qtr	−70	−4	19	−5	−56	−2	−22	−58	−38	26
1976										
1st qtr	31	−34	24	−7	38	10	−1	−43	37	37
2nd qtr	−115	−11	16	−5	−81	−19	−15	−37	−66	−12
3rd qtr	4	11	27	36	−62	−8	−1	22	−20	2
4th qtr	86	25	6	30	28	−10	6	−20	61	45
1977										
1st qtr r	180	−16	14	26	97	24	35	56	72	52

Table 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1976	1 830	1 037	158	635
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	48	41	11	−3
1973	102	127	−1	−24
1974	81	6	—	75
1975	−111	−142	−13	44
1976	23	−3	11	16
1971 1st qtr	14	3	1	11
2nd qtr	26	20	1	5
3rd qtr	9	12	—	−3
4th qtr	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st qtr	17	2	1	14
2nd qtr	1	4	2	−5
3rd qtr	6	22	2	−18
4th qtr	24	13	7	5
1973 1st qtr	37	37	−1	1
2nd qtr	3	13	3	−13
3rd qtr	29	41	1	−13
4th qtr	32	36	−4	—
1974 1st qtr	18	19	6	−7
2nd qtr	43	21	1	22
3rd qtr	3	−22	−4	29
4th qtr	17	−12	−2	31
1975 1st qtr	−31	−52	12	9
2nd qtr	−54	−52	−11	9
3rd qtr	−29	−26	−6	4
4th qtr	4	−12	−7	23
1976 1st qtr	24	11	20	−7
2nd qtr	−22	8	−10	−20
3rd qtr	10	−16	6	20
4th qtr	11	−6	−4	22
1977 1st qtr r	52	24	12	16

Table 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1976	34 451	26 047	4 502	3 902
1970	1 305	1 038	162	105
1971	768	471	160	137
1972	950	618	217	115
1973	3 408	2 331	593	484
1974	6 299	5 098	779	422
1975	3 302	2 574	212	516
1976	6 111	4 759	873	479
1971 1st qtr	260	211	29	21
2nd qtr	295	180	60	55
3rd qtr	113	28	70	14
4th qtr	100	53	—	47
1972 1st qtr	90	60	5	26
2nd qtr	198	113	25	60
3rd qtr	251	148	106	−3
4th qtr	412	298	82	32
1973 1st qtr	600	426	71	102
2nd qtr	678	494	88	96
3rd qtr	959	604	239	116
4th qtr	1 171	807	194	170
1974 1st qtr	1 756	1 492	204	60
2nd qtr	1 845	1 438	224	183
3rd qtr	1 521	1 249	199	73
4th qtr	1 177	919	152	106
1975 1st qtr	987	927	−16	76
2nd qtr	640	607	−20	53
3rd qtr	553	257	124	172
4th qtr	1 122	783	123	215
1976 1st qtr	1 004	829	119	56
2nd qtr	1 216	1 079	147	−9
3rd qtr	1 770	1 257	340	173
4th qtr	2 116	1 595	262	259
1977 1st qtr r	1 878	1 371	203	303

Table 5 Relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th qtr 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production
1967 1st qtr	94	89	105.4
2nd qtr	94	90	104.6
3rd qtr	94	90	104.5
4th qtr	94	92	102.6
1968 1st qtr	93	94	98.8
2nd qtr	94	96	98.4
3rd qtr	96	96	99.5
4th qtr	97	97	99.8
1969 1st qtr	98	98	100.0
2nd qtr	99	100	98.7
3rd qtr	99	100	99.5
4th qtr	100	100	100.0
1970 1st qtr	101	100	101.1
2nd qtr	102	100	102.0
3rd qtr	103	101	101.7
4th qtr	103	101	102.2
1971 1st qtr	104	99	104.2
2nd qtr	103	101	102.1
3rd qtr	102	100	102.5
4th qtr	102	99	102.7
1972 1st qtr	101	97	104.0
2nd qtr	101	102	98.6
3rd qtr	100	103	97.2
4th qtr	100	107	93.8
1973 1st qtr	102	110	92.8
2nd qtr	103	110	93.5
3rd qtr	104	112	92.5
4th qtr	105	111	93.9
1974 1st qtr	104	108	97.0
2nd qtr	106	111	95.5
3rd qtr	110	111	99.0
4th qtr	111	107	103.9
1975 1st qtr	112	108	103.8
2nd qtr	111	102	108.7
3rd qtr	108	101	107.5
4th qtr	107	101	106.1
1976 1st qtr	108	102	105.3
2nd qtr	107	104	102.6
3rd qtr	107	104	102.7
4th qtr	107	105	102.6
1977 1st qtr	109	106	103.4

1 The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter: the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
2 The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
3 The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Carpet industry sales in March

The daily rate of carpet manufacturers' sales by value in March 1977 at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 17 per cent more than in March 1976 assuming 23 working days in both periods. In the three months ended March 1977 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 18 per cent more than in the corresponding period 12 months ago, assuming 63 working days in the period ended March 1977 and 64 working days in the period ended March 1976. The index numbers which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The wholesale price index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017.

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1974	179	153.1
1975	202	117.8
1976	234	211.3
1976		
qtr ended March	220	200.2
qtr ended June	224	206.6
qtr ended September	210	214.5
qtr ended December	283	224.0
1977		
qtr ended March	260	239.3
1975		
December	218	192.4
1976		
January	204	197.7
February	227	201.1
March	229	201.7
December	273	228.5
1977		
January	245	237.3
February	265	239.2
March	269	241.5 p

p = provisional.

Business Monitors

The following titles and issues of Business Monitors are now available:

Production series

Monthly at £3.06 each per year post free:

PM 481 Paper and paper making materials for March 1977

Quarterly at £1.00 each per year post free:

PQ 213 Biscuits: first quarter 1977
PQ 239.2 British wines, cider and perry: first quarter 1977
PQ 274 Paint: first quarter 1977
PQ 277 Dyestuffs and pigments: first quarter 1977
PQ 278 Fertilisers: first quarter 1977
PQ 323 Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals: first quarter 1977
PQ 339.3 Refrigerating machinery, space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment: fourth quarter 1976
PQ 351 Photographic and document copying equipment: first quarter 1977
PQ 361 Electrical machinery: fourth quarter 1976
PQ 362 Insulated wires and cables: first quarter 1977
PQ 380 Wheeled tractors: first quarter 1977
PQ 383 Aerospace products: fourth quarter 1976
PQ 384 Locomotives, railway track equipment, railway carriages, wagons and trams: first quarter 1977
PQ 399.6 Metal hollow-ware: first quarter 1977
PQ 415 Jute: first quarter 1977
PQ 421 Narrow fabrics: first quarter 1977
PQ 429.2 Miscellaneous textile industries: first quarter 1977
PQ 446 Hats, caps and millinery: first quarter 1977
PQ 449.1 Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries: first quarter 1977
PQ 499.2 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: first quarter 1977
PQ 493 Brushes and brooms: first quarter 1977
PQ 601 Gas: first quarter 1977
PQ 1002 Manufacturing industries (total sales): first quarter 1977

Business Monitors in the production series and miscellaneous series, and certain Monitors (nos. SD 1 and SD 6) in the service and distributive series, are normally available by annual subscriptions from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the library at the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG, tel. 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The table on the right shows films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 1 July 1977.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
The Seaweed Children	BR/E 39223/3/7/82	75	27 June	Supreme Film Distributors Ltd	Penrith Productions Ltd,
The Devil's Playground	BR/E 39226/3/7/82	99	28 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd	The Film House Pty Ltd, Australia
City Of Angels	BR/E 39227/3/7/82	23	28 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd	Global Films Ltd and Queensway Promotions Ltd
A Matter Of Taste	BR/E 39228/3/7/82	21	28 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd	John Dooley T/A Polonius Film Services,
The People That Time Forgot	BR/E 39229/3/7/82	90	30 June	Brent Walker Film Distributors Ltd	American International Productions (England) Ltd
Movietone News 2508	BR/E 38869/3/7/82	8	1 July	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
COMMUNITY					
Faster Than The Sun	EC 39222/3/7/82	11	27 June	Supreme Film Distributors Ltd	Analyses Cinematographiques, Paris
Up And Coming	EC 39224/3/7/82	90	27 June	Ranworth Film Services Ltd	Coin Film, Rome
Jet Sex	EC 39225/3/7/82	89	27 June	Ranworth Film Services Ltd	City Film GmbH, Berlin
Inhibitions	EC 39231/3/7/82	98	30 June	Childs Associates (Films) Ltd	Staff Professionisti Associati SrL and Capitol International SrL, Rome
FOREIGN					
Assassins	F 39230	77	30 June	Mark Associates Ltd	Europa Films, Tokyo
Islands In The Stream	F 39232	105	1 July	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Bart Palevsky Productions, California

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER

The title of the film 'Godzilla Vs The Bionic Monster' (F 39144), registered on 16 May 1977, has been amended to 'Godzilla Vs The Cosmic Monster'.

NOTE

The quota life of the film 'Inserts' (BR/E 38325), has been extended until 28 November 1981 by a direction under section 2(2) of the Films Act 1960 as amended by section 10(1) of the Films Act 1970.

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the four weeks ended 28 May 1977:

	£
Distributors' earnings submitted	
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	96 410
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	18 598
	115,008
High cost films (including newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	504 432
	619 440
Films under 3 000 ft (after multiplying by 2½)	88 726
	708 166
Levy collections paid to the agency by HM Customs and Excise to 31 May 1977 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the four weeks ended 28 May 1977	446 000

The seventh interim allocation for the twentieth year will be at the rate of 45 per cent.

Index to statistics published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

(a) annually (m) monthly (q) quarterly

Air transport: trade by air (a) 1 Jul 77
Balance of payments
current account (m) 24 Jun 77
trends in invisibles 29 Apr 77
see also Overseas trade of the UK
Business names and limited partnerships (a) 18 Feb 77
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (q) This week
by regions 18 Feb 77
Catering trades turnover (q) 20 May 77
Census of production (a) 28 Jan 77
Chemicals industry activity (q) 1 Jul 77
Companies
acquisitions and mergers (q) 13 May 77
insolvencies 6 May 77
liquidity (q) 10 Jun 77
new registrations:
Gt. Britain (m) 24 Jun 77
N. Ireland (q) 24 Jun 77
rate of return on capital (a) 8 Oct 76
structure of company financing 4 Feb 77
Construction work overseas (a) 15 Oct 76
EEC economic indicators *see* Foreign trade
Energy trends (m) 3 Jun 77
Engineering industries: sales and orders (m) 24 Jun 77
Film industry
British Film Fund Agency returns (m) This week
cinema admissions and takings (m) 24 Jun 77
exhibitors quota returns (a) 6 May 77
overseas payments and earnings (a) 20 Aug 76
registrations of films (a) 4 Feb 77
Food
consumption levels (6m) 25 Mar 77
household consumption (q) 1 Jul 77
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (m) 24 Jun 77
Foreign exchange: official reserves (m) This week
Foreign trade: industrial countries' economic indicators (m) 1 Jul 77
quarterly analysis 3 Jun 77
see also Overseas trade of the UK
Hire-purchase business (m) This week
Industrial production
index numbers (m) This week
Scotland (q) 17 Jun 77
Wales (q) 27 May 77
Insurance companies: investments and assets (a) 20 Aug 76
Investment
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years) 25 Feb 77
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year) 10 Jun 77
investment and earnings overseas (a) 25 Jun 76
Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (m) 1 Jul 77
Man-made fibres
deliveries (q) 10 Jun 77
production (m) 10 Jun 77
production: quarterly analysis (q) 10 Jun 77
Metal-working machine tools (m) 1 Jul 77
Motor industry
car and commercial vehicle production (m) 1 Jul 77
estimated figures (m) 17 Jun 77
motor trade turnover (q) 27 May 77
Office development permits (q) 27 May 77
Overseas trade of the UK
direct exporters and credit terms (a) 16 Jul 76
analysis of trends (q) 3 Jun 77
backrun (a) 11 Mar 77
export prospects (q) 17 June 77
invoicing in foreign currencies 22 Apr 77
see also Balance of payments
Pension funds: investments and assets (a) 20 Aug 76
Regional development grants (q) 13 May 77
Research and development expenditure 24 Jun 77 and 1 Jul 77
Retail prices index (m) 24 June 77
Retail trades
sales (m) This week
provisional figures (m) 17 Jun 77
sales, N. Ireland (m) 25 Feb 77
stocks (m) 24 June 77
Royalties: overseas transactions (a) 25 Jun 76
Selective assistance
section 7 (m) 10 Jun 77
section 7 £10,000 or more (q) 15 Apr 77
section 8 (q) 24 Jun 77
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (a) 9 Jul 76
Steel: consumption and stocks (q) 1 Apr 77
Stocks
manufacturers' and distributors' (q) This week
manufacturers' (m) 3 Jun 77
retail (m) 24 Jun 77
Television: overseas payments and earnings (a) 20 Aug 76
Textiles
activity in the industry (q) 1 Jul 77
carpet sales (m) This week
cotton industry production (m) 17 Jun 77
hosiery production (m) 10 Jun 77
wholesale houses' sales and stocks (m) 24 Jun 77
wool exports (q) 17 Jun 77
wool output (m) 17 Jun 77
Tourism
foreign visitor arrivals (m) 8 Apr 77
overseas travel and tourism (q) 29 Apr 77
Wholesale prices
average prices of selected commodities (a) 13 May 77
index numbers (m) 24 Jun 77

Organisational information

Commercial representation guide 8 Apr 77
Customs notices of interest to exporters 1 Oct 76
ECGD local offices 10 Dec 76
ECGD lines of credit 1 Apr 77
Guide to departments 15 Apr 77
Release dates of economic statistics 1 Jul 77
Trade promotions guide 29 Apr 77

Trade and Industry reader services

contact our sources

We shall be pleased to arrange for you to receive without obligation further information on subjects in our new products, technology news, export services and export successes pages.
Add a circle below to the number found at the end of editorial items

READER SERVICE NUMBERS

501	511	521	531	541	551	561	571	581	591	601	611	621	631	641	651	661	671	681	691
502	512	522	532	542	552	562	572	582	592	602	612	622	632	642	652	662	672	682	692
503	513	523	533	543	553	563	573	583	593	603	613	623	633	643	653	663	673	683	693
504	514	524	534	544	554	564	574	584	594	604	614	624	634	644	654	664	674	684	694
505	515	525	535	545	555	565	575	585	595	605	615	625	635	645	655	665	675	685	695
506	516	526	536	546	556	566	576	586	596	606	616	626	636	646	656	666	676	686	696
507	517	527	537	547	557	567	577	587	597	607	617	627	637	647	657	667	677	687	697
508	518	528	538	548	558	568	578	588	598	608	618	628	638	648	658	668	678	688	698
509	519	529	539	549	559	569	579	589	599	609	619	629	639	649	659	669	679	689	699
510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700

contact our advertisers

For more information on the products, properties or services advertised in this issue, circle the relevant numbers. You will receive full information without obligation.

J. C. Bamfords	T.I 544	Collins and Endres	TI 547
British Industrial Publicity	TI 545	Department of Industry/Col	T.I 548
Henry Butcher	TI 546		

ensure a regular copy

Over 50,000 people now read Trade and Industry each week. Over 50,000 people in trade and industry, exporting and technology. People wanting facts and figures, prices and statistics. Ensure a regular copy on your desk every Friday.

Annual subscription includes postage to any part of the world.

I would like to take out an annual subscription to Trade and Industry

- ☐ Please invoice me/my company, or
- ☐ I enclose £24.99 for one year's subscription, or
- ☐ Charge one year's subscription to my HMSO account number

Please tick appropriate square

name position

company

address

phone number

Please fill in your name and address and send the page to:

Trade and Industry, FREEPOST, London SW1H 0YZ

CLASSIFIED

Advertisement managers: T. G. Scott & Son Ltd 1 Clement's Inn London WC2A 2ED 01-242 6264 or 01-405 4743
£2 single column centimetre with discount for series. Appointments £2.40 single column centre boxed, lineage run on 60p per line.

Trade · Industrial · Services

Overseas Newspapers and Periodicals

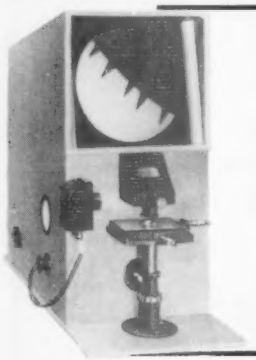
LEBANON
Arab Directory (Le Guide Arabe). 1977, 2,500 pp.; $120. Aden, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen Buyers and Sellers Guide. Classified Trade entry (in International Section only). Free translation. Contains separate section for each Arab country. with classified trade headings in English, French and Arabic.

1st Vol. Markets in Europe. 9th Edition 1968. $10.00. 2nd Vol. Markets Outside Europe. 9th Edition 1976. $30.00. 'Overseas Directories and Subscriptions' £2.50 (Airmail Edn.) 8oz. Directories Only. £1.50 (Air $10.—)

PUBLISHING & DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.,
177, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1
Tel.: 01-734 6534/5 Telex WESTCHAM LONDON 268312/PUBDISCO
For 25 years representatives for publishers in over 100 countries for advertising and subscriptions

(5)

Optical Instruments



INSPECTION by PROJECTION

with Enbeeco Profile Projectors

useful for manufacturers of: SMALL COMPONENTS

Full details sent on request

NEWBOLD & BULFORD LTD.
Enbeeco House, Carlton Park, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2NL
Tel: Saxmundham 2933-4-5 Telex: 98584
Answerback: Enbeco G (4)

Business Opportunities

Development Area Precision / Production Engineers

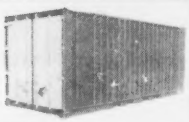
Seeks Long term Association

Established organisation with full M.O.D. approval to Def Stan 05-24 seeks long term connection for chucking auto work with ancillary operations — 750 hours/week capable of 2,000 hours/week within the first year. Deliveries weekly or fortnightly guaranteed. Write to:

Managing Director, LUKE ANTHONY LTD., Tolvaddon Works, Camborne, Cornwall. (245)

Containers

SHIPPING/FREIGHT CONTAINERS FOR SALE



20ft, 30ft, 40ft, Dry Cargo Containers
½ Heights — Bins — Tilts — Insulated — Open Tops — Flats
Available in the U.K. and Europe

Contact:
WALLMINSTER LIMITED
061 707 3003/1181 01-834 7500/7923
Telex No. 666138 WALICO
01-836 0456

Also refurbishment, repairs, paint work and advertising at competitive rates
Basic refurbishment at less than £140 per T.E.U.
Storage at less than £1.00 a week per T.E.U. (X150)

Ro-Ro Services

BAXTER, HOARE & CO. LTD.

operate 32 Ro-Ro services to and from the Continent of Europe, Scandinavia and the Middle East.

For full details of rates, departures, etc, please ring **01-407 4455 Extensions 53 and 75 or write to 17/19 Redcross Way, London SE1 1TB.** (248)

London Office

Prestige Leicester Square Address

INSTANT OFFICE
LONDON'S CHEAPEST

An office of your own with a confidential secretary to handle your mail, telephone and telex messages which could be held or forwarded to any part of the world. Services from 75p per week.
ARCHANGEL INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES, 24 CRANBOURN STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON WC2

01-836 9957

(X163)

Telex Bureau

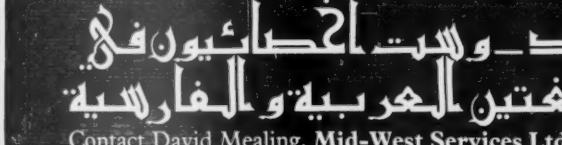
TELEX

Send and receive Telex messages U.K. and worldwide by using our Telex sharing service. File copies and full back-up service provided.

Telephone for a brochure.
021-471 1124
TELEXPRESS & CO.
Warwards Lane, Birmingham 29

(239)

Translations



which translated reads *"Mid-West, Specialists in Arabic & Farsi"* and it's true! Mid-West offers first class Technical Translation, high quality Photo-typesetting and Printing at competitive rates.

Contact David Mealing, **Mid-West Services Ltd., 53 St Georges Square, London SW1 Tel: 01-821 8245**

(X136)

Distribution Specialist

COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE OFFERED BY MIDLAND BASED COMPANY

DISTRIBUTION
Specialists in distribution, including the breaking of bulk loads for selected distribution.

REMEDIAL WORK
Corrections and alterations to consignments a speciality. Examination of merchandise labelling and numbering, sorting, bagging, boxing etc. Any correction work considered.

WAREHOUSING
Warehousing and storage facilities in modern premises available for short or long term periods. With collection and delivery service.

STOCK CONTROL ● INVOICING & DOCUMENTATION ● 24 HOUR SECURITY
TERMS NEGOTIABLE TO INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS (246)

DARDALE DISTRIBUTION SERVICES LTD
Airfield Industrial Estate,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire, DE6 1HA
Telephone 03355 3054

Overseas Representation

IVORY COAST

Investments and/or Representations

Twenty seven years experience
Former French and British West Africa

Enquiries to M. Laurent, BP 799 Abidjan or write Box no. 243, Trade & Industry, 1 Clement's Inn, London WC2A 2ED
(243)

Overseas Agents Required

AGENTS REQUIRED

For selling a range of quality products in the Middle East, Africa and South America. Aspheric Magnifiers, Ophthalmic Lenses, Safety Spectacles, Industrial Magnifiers, Rear View, Clip-on, Interior Driving Mirrors.

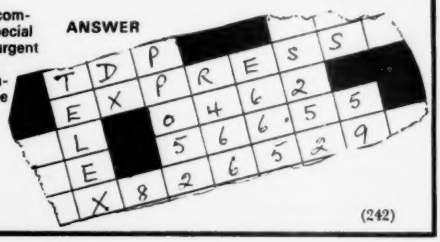
For more information and details of products write to:

Combined Optical Industries Ltd,
200 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 4DW, Berkshire, England.
(240)

Transportation

QUESTION
Do you know which company can provide a special vehicle to handle all urgent delicate or high value consignments throughout the UK and Europe at short notice and give 100% reliability every time.

ANSWER



(242)

Translation Specialist

Arabic/English/Arabic
FAST AND EFFICIENT
Legal and Commercial Translations
Contact:
Middle East Specialised Consultants
79 Chepstow Road,
Bayswater, London W2
Telephone: 01-221 5684 (241)

Shipping and Transportation

CAZALY MILLS & CO. LTD.
International Shipping and Forwarding and Airfreight Agents
CAZALY HOUSE, DEVONSHIRE ROW, LONDON EC2.
Tel: 01-247 6993/7. Telex: 884014
(237)

STILLITRON

Language-Learning Systems put you in a class of your own

The complete language package for home or in-service study.

STILLITRON 72 New Bond Street, London W1
Tel. 01-493 1177 Telex 23475

(252)

ACADEMY PLASTICS for the best PVC binders, wallets and containers.

Academy Plastics make all sorts of pvc wallets and containers – to your exact specification. Loose leaf binders. Catalogue and price list covers. Film Transparency holders. Conference wallets and salesmen's albums. Swatch covers and transparent pockets. Document cases and travel document folders. Pocket and lapel name holders.

ACADEMY PLASTICS LIMITED.
25-29 Roundwood Road, London NW10 9TA
01-459 5277
(244)

MIDDLE EAST

U.K./ARAB VENTURE OFFERING REGULAR CONTAINER AND OVERLAND FREIGHT AND TRANSPORT SERVICES

●

QUINN INTERNATIONAL FELIXSTOWE

TELEPHONE 03942 77474

TELEX 98570

(238)

WANTED AND SOLD!!

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

Steelballs, races, plummer blocks, and similar surplus goods

Full details of quantities and sizes offered and required, dealt with by return:

R. Pordes, 529B Finchley Road, London NW3 7BH

Tel: 01-435 9878/9 (1)

ring Bells

for **machine tools and sheet metalworking machinery**

Price List sent on request

Phone 637398
Telex 557260
Cable 'Ringbells' Leeds 4

H. BELL Machine Tools **LTD.**
Walter Street Leeds 4 England

(235)

How to get a grant of up to 22% on the cost of new industrial building, plant and machinery.

Capital grants for new plant, machinery and new building. *Loans on favourable terms or interest relief grants. Removal grants. New factories with up to 5 years rent-free period. Competitive rents.*

These are available in the Areas for Expansion.

If you are considering expansion, your company could gain from these incentives. Companies already in the Areas for Expansion and others expanding or moving into them should take advantage *now* of the help available.

Telephone one of our Industrial Expansion Teams today for further information or send in the coupon for our free booklet.

London tel: 01-211 6486

24-hour answer-service for booklet enquiries only: 01-834 2026

Scotland.
Glasgow, tel: 041-248 2855

Wales.
Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)

Northern Region.
Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 24722
(STD code 0632)

North West.
Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171

Yorkshire & Humberside.
Tel: Leeds 443171 (STD code 0532)

East Midlands.
Tel: Nottingham 56181
(STD code 0602)

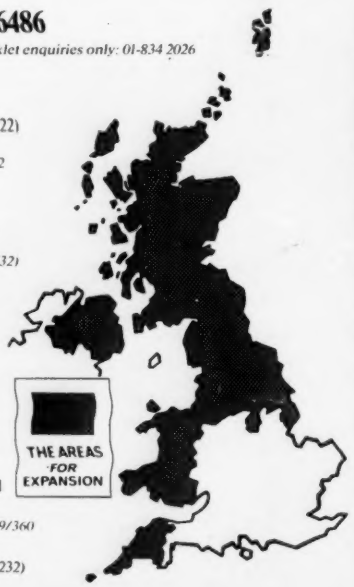
West Midlands.
Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111

South West.
Tel: Plymouth 21891
(STD code 0752) or
Bristol 291071
(STD code 0272)

London & South East.
London, tel: 01-603 2060 Ext 221

Eastern Region.
London, tel: 01-603 2070 Ext 359/360

Northern Ireland.
Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232)
or London 01-493 0601



The Areas for Expansion

Send for details

To: The Industrial Expansion Team,
Department of Industry,
Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU
Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

Name _____

Position in Company _____

Company _____

_____

Nature of Business _____

Address _____

_____

_____

_____

TI 8/7G

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
in association with the Scottish Economic Planning Department and the Welsh Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE ENCIRCLE TI 548 ON READER SERVICE REPLY FORM IN THIS ISSUE

Registered as a Newspaper Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, for the Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Printed by The Garden City Press Limited, Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1JS.

ISBN 0 11 724863 0
ISSN 0006-5323